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THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 9.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 15th, 1930

No. 20.

Assistance for Farmers Unduly Pressed by Creditors

Alberta Government Takes Action

"Nova Scotia Looks to the U.F.A."

By Our Correspondent Among the Maritime Fishermen

Southern Alberta Dairy Pool Shows Expansion

By WILLIAM BURNS

Ranch and Farm Join Hands in Southern Alberta

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

The Economic Situation and the Primary Producers

By A. B. CLAYPOOL

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EDITORIAL

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EYES ON ALBERTA

Wherever the history and achievement of the U.F.A. and the co-operative organizations which owe their existence to the Association are known on this continent, there groups of producers, struggling to be economically free, look to our movement as an example to be followed. Upon the stability and growth to greater influence of this movement, upon the degree in which it can win new strength from the present adversity, depends in large measure, not only the future of agriculture in Western Canada, but also the growth elsewhere of movements which are today taking the initial steps towards the attainment of a social order based upon the principles of co-operation in the widest sense of that term. And every step forward made elsewhere will strengthen our own position.

In our last issue we published an article recording the creation of the Argentine Grain Pool. There can be no doubt that the inspiration and example of the farmers of Western Canada have been important factors in making the development of the new movement in the Argentine possible.

Writing under the heading of "Nova Scotia Looks to the U.F.A.," our correspondent in the Maritimes this week describes the determined efforts which are being made by the fishermen of those Provinces to win their way to a brighter future through co-operative effort.

"The only significance of the present set-back," states our correspondent, "is the resolution of those in the Maritimes, as elsewhere, to prosecute the cause all the more vigorously."

To quote another significant sentence:

"No matter what temporary reverses may be suffered by our people here, it is their great and only

hope that co-operative groups in the rest of Canada will not be disheartened by such reverses but will apply themselves to the task with a prosecution more vigorous than ever."

* * *

It is a far cry from the prairie farms of Alberta to the fishing villages on the shores of the Atlantic. But the aims of the movement which the Maritime fishermen have launched and the aims of the U.F.A. are essentially the same—the substitution for our present competitive society (now in painful decline) of the Co-operative State. And while the Alberta farmers can make their most important contribution to the development of the social order of the future by the building up of their own institutions and the establishment of their own economic life on a co-operative basis, every step which they take towards their goal will bring nearer the day when in every department of industry, the co-operative ideal shall be fully realized.

* * *

FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

One effect of the prevailing depression has been to turn the attention of an increasing number of people to primary questions. One of these questions is financial and credit reform. It is becoming more and more apparent that no economic reconstruction from which credit reform is left out, can be permanent. To quote the *New York Nation*, "this question affects fundamentally and constantly the well-being of everyone in all the civilized countries of the world."

The records of the Canadian Parliament for the past nine years have borne constant witness to the efforts of a number of members of our Federal group to secure intelligent consideration of the subject of social credit. They have been pioneers. The work of the past nine years is now beginning to bear fruit; owing in large measure to the financial breakdown they have an increasingly attentive public. The people are not satisfied with the old explanations of the causes of the so-called cycles of prosperity and depression. They are beginning to see that depression in general is due to no law of nature or economics, but to a system which is itself fundamentally unsound.

* * *

BLIND STAB IN THE DARK

(Ottawa Citizen)

The crisis in Canada has been treated with a hypodermic injection. The Government's blind stab in the dark, reliance upon the tariff for economic warfare, to be employed in a national policy of blasting, is calculated to plunge Canada into the international crisis.

The crisis cannot be escaped by increasing production and taxing trade, but it is the effort of every nation to prevent the flow of production into the channels of consumption. Perhaps before long, someone from an international platform, will make it clear to the competing nations that the problem is to increase purchasing power

Farmers Unduly Pressed by Creditors Should Write Debt Adjustment Bureau at Once

Special Arrangements Made by Alberta Government Through Bureau to Deal with Exceptional Conditions Confronting Farmer Debtors This Season

To meet the exceptional conditions confronting many Alberta farmers this season, due to the pressure of their obligations at a time of severely depressed prices, special facilities to assist farmer debtors in making adjustments with their creditors have been arranged by the Alberta Government through the Debt Adjustment Bureau. The Bureau has been in existence since 1923, and has since that year enabled thousands of farmers who otherwise would have lost their farms, to surmount their difficulties and remain in possession of their land. In view of the extraordinary conditions now prevailing, the facilities available have recently been widely extended.

Farmers who require advice or assistance in meeting any unreasonable or unfair pressure which now or in future may be brought to bear upon them are therefore urged to get in touch with the Bureau without delay. A questionnaire will be mailed by the Bureau to all applicants, who will be requested to fill in all details of their cases, for the guidance of the Bureau in its efforts to effect adjustments. Farmers resident in Southern Alberta, should write to W. Loree, Director of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, Land Titles Building, Calgary (Phone M4341) while those resident in the northern portion of the Province should write to Mr. Loree at the office of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, 7th floor, Macleod Building, Edmonton (Phone 24227).

The need for prompt action on the part of any farmer who may be subjected to undue pressure, cannot be too strongly emphasized. A frank statement of his position should be submitted to the Bureau as a preliminary to further action. Delay may add to the difficulties which the Bureau may experience in bringing about a desirable adjustment for the protection of his position, in addition to which delay is bound to result in increased and unnecessary expense:

In his role of mediator between farmers and their creditors Mr. Loree is in constant consultation with the representatives of mortgage and loan companies, and banks, and individual lenders of money, with implement houses and lumber companies, etc., and in the vast majority of cases it has been found possible to effect adjustments to the advantage of both debtor and creditor. This season, as previously stated, the facilities of the Bureau have been greatly amplified in order that it may give the greatest possible assistance in tiding over the period of depression through which agriculture is now passing. The services which the Bureau may be able to render will not involve any costs to the farmer.

It may be pointed out that in making application to the Bureau the farmer is simply invoking its assistance as a mediator between his creditors and himself. He does not thereby relegate himself to the position of a bankrupt, or compromise his position in any way.

Types of Claims

Generally speaking the creditors' claims with respect to which the farmers in the Province may be experiencing some distress can be grouped into the following classes.

Executions in the sheriff's hands directed against chattels.

Foreclosure actions by mortgage and loan companies or unpaid vendors of land.

Seizures under chattel mortgages held by banks and others.

Seizures under chattel mortgages on crop held by storekeepers or others who have supplied necessities.

Seizures by mortgage companies and others under crop share leases.

Seizures by implement companies or finance companies under lien agreements or chattel mortgages.

Seizures by municipalities for arrears of taxes.

The rights of the various creditors' interests, indicated above, vary according to the Statute law pursuant to which the security was obtained in the first instance.

Executions.—The law allows certain exemptions in the case of a seizure made by a sheriff under an execution in his hands. Incidentally it is to be borne in mind that it is only with respect to executions that the right to exemptions applies. Where the seizure is pursuant to a chattel mortgage or a conditional sale lien, the question of exemptions does not arise. Neither does it arise where a landlord is seizing for rent or a Municipality for taxes.

The exemptions allowed, or in other words, the property declared to be free from seizure under writs of execution are as follows:—

(a) Necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and family.

(b) Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of Five Hundred dollars.

(c) Necessary food for the family during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat either prepared or on foot.

(d) Four oxen, horses or mules, or any four of them, six cows, six sheep, four pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals which may be chosen by the debtor to keep as necessary food for his family, and food for the same during the months of November to April, inclusive, or so much of the time as may be remaining after seizure made.

(e) Harness necessary for four animals, one wagon, one mower, one breaking plow, one stubble plow, one set harrows, one horse rake, one binder, one set sleighs, one seed drill and one sewing machine.

(f) Seed grain sufficient to sow land under cultivation to the extent of not more than 160 acres, the seed to be selected by the debtor, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.

(g) Homestead actually occupied by debtor provided the same be not more than 160 acres.

To get the benefit of the Exemptions Act farmers must claim the exemptions to which they are entitled. This is done by communicating with the Sheriff of the Judicial District in which the individual resides. His name can in all cases be obtained from the local bailiff. As a matter of information sheriffs are located

at: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Macleod, Hanna, Red Deer, Drumheller, Camrose, Grande Prairie, Peace River, Vegreville.

Chattel Mortgages, etc.—When a seizure of a farmer's chattels is made under chattel mortgage or a conditional sale lien the farmer should avail himself of the provisions of the Extra-Judicial Seizures Act. The bailiff making the seizure will leave with the debtor a Notice of Objection to the removal of the goods seized, together with a stamped envelope for its use. The Notice of Objection must be sent to the Clerk of the District Court, and the individual will then get notice of any further steps that are being taken. In this way the individual will be enabled to place his position before the court.

Foreclosures.—When a foreclosure action is commenced with respect either to an agreement of sale, which is in arrears, or a mortgage which is in arrears, the farmer should at once write a letter to the Clerk of the Court in which the action was commenced requesting that he be given notice of all applications made and steps taken in the action.

The farmer will then, in due course, receive a notice that an application is being made to the court for judgment. The date and place of the application will be set out in the notice and the individual should take great pains to see that he is either present or represented. The Court has power to grant any reasonable extension of time for the payment of the arrears under the agreement or the mortgage, as the case may be, but the exercise of that power in favor of the individual will altogether depend upon what information is given to the court with respect to the circumstances of the individual sued.

This information is given to enable farmers to realize the nature and extent of the legal provisions for their protection. However, the essential thing for any farmer who feels he is being unjustly pressed by his creditors to remember is this. **DON'T TRUST YOURSELF TO ARGUE THE CASE WITH YOUR CREDITOR. WRITE AT ONCE TO THE DEBT ADJUSTMENT BUREAU.**

At All Costs Retain Enough Wheat for Seed

In view of the generally prevailing conditions it is of the utmost importance that farmers AT ALL COSTS should keep out of this year's crop sufficient wheat for seeding next spring.

As is pointed out in an article appearing on this page of *The U.F.A.*, seed wheat is one of the articles which the law makes exempt from seizure for debt, except in cases of executions by a sheriff pursuant to a judgment following action in court. Except in such cases, no creditor can force a farmer to sell wheat which he will require for seed for next year's crop.

DO NOT ALLOW ANY PRESSURE ON THE PART OF ANY CREDITOR TO MAKE YOU PART WITH THE WHEAT YOU WILL REQUIRE FOR SEED.

"NOVA SCOTIA LOOKS TO THE U.F.A."

Co-operative Enterprise the Solution—"Our Only Hope That Co-operative Groups in Rest of Canada Will Not Be Disheartened by Reverses"

By Our Special Correspondent,
Representing the Maritime Fishermen

THAT elusive sort of prosperity which has been just around the corner has not yet been discovered by the people of Nova Scotia, although they have spent a decade in travel along the crooked highways. This does not mean, however, that they despair of finding it. The doctrine of co-operative effort is rather new to most of us in this part of the world, but it has received a most enthusiastic welcome wherever it has reached. In no way disheartened over the circumstances which have brought about a world-wide economic crisis, the Nova Scotian who is of the co-operative turn of mind merely finds in the catastrophe a further proof of the weakness of our old-time system.

Perhaps there are people in Western Canada anxious to blame our present distress on the various organizations of the people. How come then that down here where there are but few of such organizations, the people are suffering from the same depression. Only a world-wide cause such as capitalistic organization should be held responsible for world-wide failure.

On the contrary co-operative effort cannot fail. If there be a choice between corporation and co-operative effort it is all on the side of the latter. In every business there is either profit or loss. An industry controlled by a corporation meeting with failure will charge the failure to the people from whom they will collect. So it should be with a co-operative enterprise. But in industry controlled by a corporation showing a profit will put the profits into the pockets of men already rich, while in the case of co-operative control the profits will go to the people. It is therefore abundantly clear to all thinking men that co-operation is the better solution.

See Co-operation as Only Hope

In the Maritimes the people are getting wise to this. No matter what temporary reverses may be suffered by our people here, it is their great and only hope that co-operative groups in the rest of Canada will not be disheartened by such reverses but will apply themselves to the task with a prosecution more vigorous than ever. The doctrine is spreading like an epidemic in the Maritimes. In a few years we expect to control Parliamentary groups. Our great hope is that the rest of Canada will not lose heart.

Representing 10,000 Fishermen

We have a very striking example. In the month of June there met in the city of Halifax nearly three hundred delegates representing nearly ten thousand fishermen and twenty-five thousand voters. The convention was not called for a political purpose at all but for the purpose of organizing along the lines of co-operative endeavor. Of course, if political action had been decided upon at the time, Ottawa would have seen many new faces at the emergency session of Parliament. It was deemed proper, however, to treat with the economic aspects of the matter. The fact of the convention was not the result of a sudden outburst of enthusiasm but the effect of a step-by-step program planned as far back as 1927. It was known by a helpless and struggling class of people that undue profits had been made by capitalists from sweated labor. A mild form of revolt ensued. A Royal

Commission came into the country and confirmed the beliefs of the masses. Organization commenced. All the men could do for themselves was done; all the Governments might do was demanded. The group system in selling was inaugurated, and the earnings of the men increased three-fold.

Only Significance of Set-back

It would take many pages indeed to tell the whole story. Suffice to say the workers now realize they are moving in the proper direction. They care not for governmental changes nor for statements from bankers. They know such propaganda is misleading. The eyes of Canadian producers are on the organizations of co-operative systems, and the only significance of the present set-back is the resolution made by those in the Maritimes as elsewhere to prosecute the cause all the more vigorously.

It has been said frequently that depression breeds Bolshevism; it can be said just as truly that it is the golden era for the propagandists of capitalism. In the middle course of co-operative endeavor stands virtue; and it is the firm conviction

We publish below the first of two or more articles for which we have arranged with our correspondent among the Maritime Fishermen. The title of the article is his own. The next will deal with the definite activities of the fishermen and their struggle to establish co-operative institutions—Editor.

tion of all that when the present clouds shall have rolled by, the cause so firmly rooted amongst many of our Maritime workers will, with the courage of the unions throughout Canada, show a complete and absolute triumph.

Value Beyond Numerical Strength

"These little groups at Ottawa, Progressive, United Farmers, Labor, have a value far beyond their numerical strength. They give an opening in Parliament for ideas which neither of the old parties would be willing to father in their first precarious and uncertain stage. The two main parties, with their preternatural sensitiveness to anything which might in the least imperil their continuance in office, or delay their accession to it, are in their attitude to reforms not unlike literary patrons as Dr. Johnson found them. "Is not a patron, my lord," he wrote in his caustic letter to Lord Chesterfield, "one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling in the water, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help?"—"Observer," in *Toronto Star*.

Farm Editors of U.S. See Advantages of Public Ownership of Power

Draw Contrasts Between Conditions Under Private Ownership in Republic and Under Ontario Hydro System

Some very sharp lessons in the advantages of public ownership, particularly with respect to water power resources, are being read the American people at the present time, through the columns of American farm publications, by a group of editors of these publications who had the advantage recently of a tour through Eastern Canada.

Though this same group toured Western Canada five years ago, and learned something of the West's progress in public ownership and co-operative marketing, yet, strangely enough, it remained for the Eastern Canada tour to impress upon them the striking contrasts which exist in some aspects of public ownership as between Canada and the United States. Five years ago the Wheat Pool was just getting under way, and the Canadian National Railway system was only beginning to prove itself a real asset. So the editors did not learn as much as they now would out West. But this year, in the East, they had it very forcibly borne

in upon them how Canada has quietly but rapidly made success of the very principles which in the States the people are often told (as indeed sometimes they are still told here in Canada) could never succeed.

For instance, the farm editors from across the line ran slap up against the amazing development of the hydro in Ontario and all that it has meant to the advancement of rural life, and the contrast between what the ordinary householder pays for electric juice on this side of the Peace bridge, and what the same kind of a person is paying for it at the other end of the bridge, was too much for them. They have been saying some very frank things in their papers.

The Canadian National Railway system was another eye-opener to them, in view of what they have been "fed" by the private ownership propagandists after the United States experience with government operation during the war years. The

(Continued on page 20)



Ranch and Farm Join Hands in Southern Alberta



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

BROAD-BRIMMED hats, colored neck-kerchiefs, shapps, high-heeled boots and jingling spurs are a rare sight in Southern Alberta in 1930. The automobile completely dominates our roads and streets. The colorful cow-boy and his lively broncho have become a curiosity, a feature of shows. To the boys and girls of today he is a relic of a bygone age; though it is little more than yesterday since he was lord of the plains. There are many men still young who recall the day when they could and did ride out of Lethbridge for scores, even hundreds, of miles in any direction permitted by the Old Man without seeing a fence, except a ranch house enclosure or a corral. But the scene has changed and farmers' fences crowd the city on every side where the river does not flow.

The transition did not take place without a struggle. Cattlemen and farmers were not the best of friends in the days when the homesteader's plow was breaking the sod and the first strands of barbed wire interfered with free range. There was bitterness and hostility which sometimes caused men to make light of each other's rights at law. In dry years men have talked of the return of the open range; but sober thought has brought the conclusion that science and industry have permanently changed the face of the country. The farmer has come to stay.

Many Large Ranches Remain

It is perhaps not known, however, to all the readers of this journal, that there are many large ranches in Southern Alberta, upon whose thousands of acres large herds of cattle roam still, though the irrigation ditch has transformed over a quarter of a million acres of the former range into highly productive farms and over forty million bushels of wheat are shipped in a single season from the Lethbridge division of the C.P.R.

Today rancher and farmer alike have forgotten the antagonism of the early days and the scene is now set for one of the finest experiments in co-operation, an experiment which may mean the transformation of one of the leading industries of Canada, the raising of beef cattle.

When the haygrowers of the Lethbridge-Coaldale area organized the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association in 1923, following the earlier example of the Pincher Creek Co-operative, they did so to meet emergency conditions. They were confronted with a dwindling market for their alfalfa and timothy at a time when more land was being brought under irrigation, and production was increasing. Even then they were being advised to use their hay to feed live stock on their farms. A series of comparatively wet seasons has occurred since and the shipping of hay has taken second place to that of live stock in the work of "The Co-op."

Meanwhile ranchers have been facing problems of their own with a steady decline in beef prices. To this apparently must be added a change in the taste of the consumer. Butchers and meat salesmen are saying that the public does not want large cuts of meat today. The picture of the father of a family presiding at the festive board, cutting juicy slices from a huge roast for a group of hungry youngsters seems to be fading out. Someone has said: "There is no room in one of these modern apartments for a good-sized roast of beef." Whatever the cause, the facts are that the ranchers of Southern Alberta find it difficult if not impossible to profitably dispose of steers tipping the scales at 1200 lbs. or over. As a consequence the "steer ranch" is under close

and unfavorable scrutiny and new developments are in order.

It is not yet quite a year since George Ross, well known Southern Alberta cattleman, met W. C. McKenzie, manager of the Southern Alberta farmers' organization, in Lethbridge, and a discussion took place as to the feasibility of the winter feeding of young stock on the farms of the members of the Co-op. Out of that meeting came others, with the result that W. H. McIntyre, whose Hereford herd has been a feature of Southern Alberta life for many years, and several other large ranchers, entered into contract along with Mr. Ross with the farmer members of the Association in a scheme for the finishing and marketing of young beefs.

The Red Label Beef Association is organized for the purpose of distributing calves selected in the fall of the year from the ranches of the cattle breeder members to farmer members of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association who will undertake to feed them in a manner prescribed under the direction of a supervisor and to deliver them for marketing when required by the Co-op, which is "the marketing agent."

Risk Practically Eliminated

It will be readily recognized that a certain element of risk is taken by the rancher member in handing over his well-bred young stock to unknown farmers. This risk is practically eliminated by the co-operation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Co-op. The Department placed John Wilson, an expert in animal husbandry, at the disposal of the Association for purposes of supervision. When the farmer applying for calves to feed is not personally or favorably known to the Co-op manager, a supervisor goes out to see the farm and may make enquiry of neighbors as to his fitness for such work. The necessity for this is obvious. Action had to be taken last fall, after some months had elapsed, to withdraw from one of the feeders the stock placed in his charge. A clause in the contract provides that "in the event of wilful neglect, or shortage of feed, or any other matter, a Committee of Arbitration consisting of a representative of the Breeders, a representative of the Feeders and a third party selected by these two, shall have power to investigate and establish a fair basis of settlement between the Breeder and Feeder by return of the cattle to the owner or otherwise."

The average number of calves placed on a farm is about thirty-five. One of the best Feeders last year took one hundred head and was so successful that this season he is preparing to take double that number. Ten of the feeder farms this

year are on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project. As few as ten calves have been put out where no difficulty would be found in making up cars at the time of delivery in the spring.

An outstanding feature of the Red Label Beef Association is the simplicity of the financial arrangements. The banks are hardly in the picture. The rancher provides no money for the scheme. The farmer requires none for the purpose unless for some unforeseen reason he runs short of feed. Should either be in emergent need of money the Southern Alberta Co-operative gives an order on the bank and holds the cattle as security.

Making profitable the raising of these young beefs and through them converting into money the fodder available on the farms is, of course, the chief object of this co-operative enterprise. Some 800 head were placed in the feed lots in the fall months of 1929, several hundred of these at points close to the Raymond Sugar Refinery so as to have ready access to the great quantities of beet pulp available there. The average weight at the time of delivery to the farmers was 515 lbs. The average at the time of shipment to market this spring was 760 lbs., an average gain of 245 lbs. Market quotations at the commencement of feeding last autumn stood at \$7.75 to \$8.00 per hundred pounds. The average price received for the finished animals was \$10.61 per hundred pounds, which means that the yearlings sold at an average of \$80.63 each.

A Substantial Saving

Here is a nice little sum saved to Alberta. If shipped as feeders to the United States last year, \$32,000 worth of cattle would have left the Province. In the succeeding half year fodder and labor on Southern Alberta farms increased this sum to \$69,594, creating nearly \$38,000 of new wealth for Canada.

Farmers and cattlemen reading this article will be interested to know how this is distributed between the three parties to the contract. Here it is in outline: When the young beef is turned in to the Association at the end of the feeding period, one and a half cents a pound is paid upon the fall-delivery weight of the calf, and the full market price on all increase of weight. This is based upon live weight at the shipping point and is subject to a three per cent deduction for shrinkage overnight. In the event of a greater shrinkage through selling on the open market or otherwise, such shrinkage is to be borne equally by Breeder and Feeder. The Feeder agrees to subscribe to insurance against loss of live stock. One dollar per head of cattle is collected and held in trust by the Co-op. Last year sixty-eight cents of this was returned to the Feeder. The contract provides for equity of adjustment between the parties in the case of loss. Sales must be mutually approved by Breeder and Feeder.

Minimum marketing costs are levied by the Co-op, the charge being only eight cents per hundred pounds live weight on F.O.B. sales. This includes assembling, weighing, where Co-op scales are available, loading, selling, collecting and pro-rating.

Not all the farmers involved in the scheme have kept accurate record of

feeding costs; but such as have been kept show a return of five and a half cents a day per head (over the cost of feed grain) covering a period of 110 days. This does not take into account the value of manure left on the farm.

"What about the rancher?" someone might ask. An analysis of the figures given for the average animal will show that if a calf weighing 515 lbs. had been sold at the top figure quoted, i.e., 8 cents per pound, the rancher would have received a gross return of \$41.20. This animal when finished was sold at 10.61 cents per pound. The rancher's fall-delivery weight therefore brings him \$54.64, from which he pays the Feeder one and a half cents a pound or \$7.72. He has therefore found a market for a young animal, into which he has put no money for feed and upon which his risks have been covered without cost to him, at a gain of \$6.92 upon the top price quoted last fall.

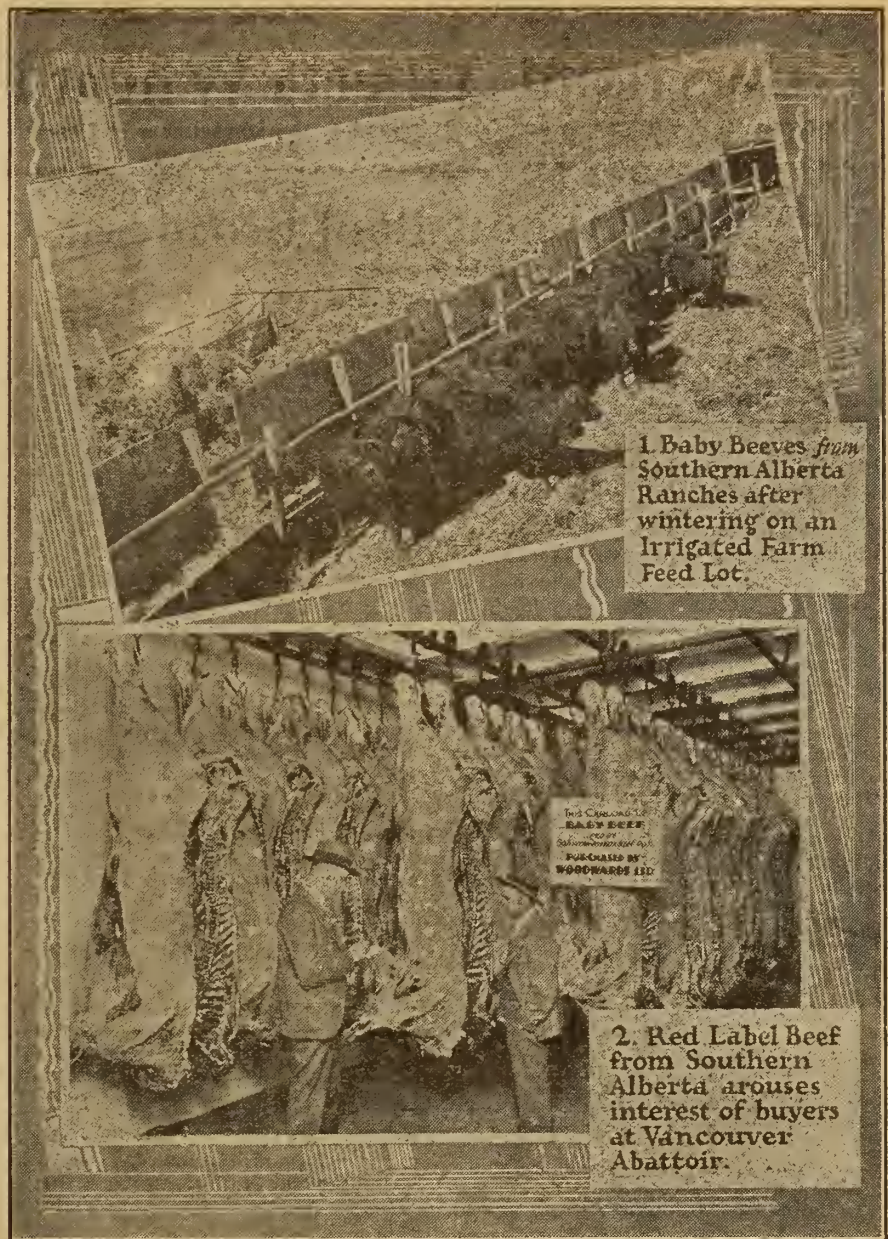
The cattlemen are finding here at least a partial solution to their marketing problem. Several well known breeders are planning to develop the "cow ranch" side of their business as rapidly as possible. As for the farmers! they are now preparing to take about 2500 head of calves for the next feeding season.

The "Red Label" Classification

"Red Label" is a classification made by the Government of Canada, whose inspectors place the appropriate stamp on carcasses conforming to certain requirements, which have been butchered at an abattoir meeting certain standards. There is quite a demand for this quality of beef. In April last a car lot of Southern Alberta beefs left Lethbridge for Vancouver and were purchased there by the City Meat Market and slaughtered at the public abattoir of the Vancouver Livestock Exchange. There were thirty-one head in the lot, chiefly Hereford and Shorthorn cross-bred. The live weight was 22,850 lbs; and the dressed weight 13,589 lbs.; giving a splendid "dressing out" rate of 59.4 per cent.

If a discriminating consumer is prepared to pay the price for grain fed cattle in which flavor, tenderness and greater than average ratio of meat to bone are qualities, there is a big future before this industry. Indications are very favorable in this respect. Grass fed cattle dress out between 50 and 54 per cent. Packers can afford to handle Red Label quality without raising the price to the consumer, making their profit through the increased dressing percentage. A short time ago a load of baby beefs shipped by the Association dressed out at 60.5 per cent. Satisfied consumers would soon increase the demand for beef of this quality. The label of the Government grader, together with the approval of the palate and purse of the consumer, might make this phase of Southern Alberta Agriculture known far and wide. Tariff walls notwithstanding, such beef finds a good market. The Co-op is affiliated with the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers and through that association with the Canadian Livestock Co-operative. The possibilities in the expansion of this phase of Canadian industry are by no means fully explored.

The following extract from stock market quotations at Toronto of August 20th of this year will be of interest. "Monday's receipts of 4500 head proved too heavy for the slow demand. Poorer classes of stock were in evidence throughout the market, with a decided lack of well finished cattle. During the early trading, buyers were inclined to buy from twenty-five cents to fifty cents lower on all



1. Baby Beeves from Southern Alberta Ranches after wintering on an Irrigated Farm Feed Lot.

2. Red Label Beef from Southern Alberta arouses interest of buyers at Vancouver Abattoir.

The cattle in the upper picture were fed by I. B. Roberts, member of the Red Label Beef Association and shipping agent for the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, at Raymond, Alta. A carlot group from this feed lot topped the Calgary (1929) Spring Fat Stock Show, selling at \$11.65 per 100 lbs.

The lower picture shows Manager McKenzie and George C. Hays, of the Vancouver Livestock Exchange inspecting a load of Red Label Beef shipped by the Co-operative from Southern Alberta.

butchers, but during the day settled down to almost steady prices. Heavy butcher's steers moved slowly at \$6.75 to \$7.25. Choice light butchers from 800 to 1000 lbs, sold from \$7.00 to \$7.50; good to common grades ranging from \$5.00 to \$6.75; baby beefs held steady, the best clearing at \$10.25 to \$11.00 with an odd 'fancy' at \$11.25." The last sentence is very significant; and similar extracts from quotations issued to the trade are not uncommon. The significance will not escape the attention of men who have a fortune on the hoof upon the cattle ranges of Canada.

Co-operation is proving itself more and more effective in Southern Alberta. Over an area several hundred miles in extent this new experiment is being tried. From as far west as the Porcupine Range

north of Pincher Creek, and as far south-east as the edge of the Sweet Grass Hills, these young cattle are coming into the feed lots of the irrigation belt. There will be a new touch of color this year. In addition to the white faces and sleek red bodies of the famous Herefords of the Ross and McIntyre ranches there will be five or six carloads of Polled Angus from the herd of Ed. McHugh at Nemiscam. Breeding upon the foundation stock of the J. D. McGregor herd of twenty years ago, Mr. McHugh has carried off prizes with these "doddies" at many a fair. Their shiny black hides were the centre of attention at the Chicago International of 1927 when they captured the third prize against a big field.

The rancher and the farmer of Southern

(Continued on page 22)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Alberta Wheat Pool Broadcast

* High Quality Wheat

It is a certainty that the greater part of Western Canada's 1930 crop of wheat is of exceptional quality. This is true more particularly of the earlier threshed wheat as had weather has caused damage in sections where harvesting has been delayed. Southern Alberta has delivered large quantities of really wonderful wheat and buyers of this wheat can have little complaint of the quality this year.

Not only has this earlier delivered wheat graded high, but the protein test shows it to be of exceptional strength on the whole. I have before me a list of points in Southern Alberta which furnished samples for protein testing. These tests show the wheat running as high as 19 per cent protein. One sample yielding 19 per cent came from the Iddesleigh district, graded 2 Northern and weighed 59 lbs. to the bushel. Another sample from Hesketh graded 3 Northern weighed 57 lbs. to the bushel and the protein test was also 19 per cent. The following points furnished samples at 17 to 18 per cent protein: Munson, Crowfoot, Queens-town, Standard, Schuler, Atlee, Tudor, Chinook and Youngstown. The following points showed wheat with protein tests running from 15 to 16 per cent: Warner, New Dayton, Wrentham, Queenstown, McNah, Coutts, Carmangay, Beynon, Empress, Orion, Seven Persons, Turin, Bassano, Shouldice, Bow Island, Diamond City, Taher, Picture Butte, Bindloss, Hussar, Irvine, Brocket, Ensign, Jenner and Arrowwood.

Quality has always been associated with Canadian wheat in the minds of importing nations. Canadian farmers have been insistently urged to maintain this high quality by sowing good seed and restricting the number of varieties. By so doing they can do a great deal to maintain the quality but it is also quite evident that our weather is a big factor in this matter. In any event it is now a matter of fact that Canada's 1930 crop on the whole is well above the average in quality and should commend itself in that respect to world buyers.

* * * The Pool's Flour Milling

A correspondent from Lloydminster asks why the Wheat Pool has not gone into the flour milling business. This correspondent points out that it requires 7½ bushels No. 1 wheat at the current market price to purchase a sack of flour weighing 100 pounds. It is also pointed out that were Pool members to purchase their flour requirements from the proposed Pool flour mill, its success would be assured. The Wheat Pool is comparatively a young venture. It has had tremendous problems to solve and difficulties to overcome and its business has been distinct from the flour milling business. At the same time there are hundreds of farmers who have similar ideas to those of this particular Lloydminster correspondent and are anxious to see the day when the Pool is launched into flour milling.

Flour making, however, is a specialized industry and a highly competitive one. Canadian flour mills depend to a considerable extent on their exports. Flour is a great deal more expensive than wheat to transport by rail or steamship and the flour mills in many foreign countries are in a more advantageous position to mill wheat profitably than are Canadian mills. Take the flour mills of Britain for instance: they have available wheat from almost every country in the world, much of which can be purchased at a cheaper price than Canadian wheat. Then these British mills have a highly concentrated market and a heavy demand for wheat offal, and the area of the British Isles, which is less than the area of the Province of Alberta, has well over forty million people, and this means a tremendous market for flour with comparatively short haul to the farthest point. The livestock feeding industry in the British Isles is a tremendous one and consumes vast quantities of the by-products, namely bran and shorts, while in Canada the market for these products is more limited. Even with these advantages in favor of the British miller it would seem that they have been having their troubles also. The great British flour milling enterprise known as Spillers Limited had losses of nearly a million and a half dollars from last year's operations in Great Britain. Furthermore, there is a tendency in Britain towards rationalizing the industry by restricting expensive competition and eliminating uneconomical milling units in order to bring down the cost of operation lower still.

Investigations of the Wheat Pool committee into the flour milling industry in Canada last year showed that the field is overdone in this country and a Wheat Pool venture into that industry would be beset with many dangers. It was on these grounds that the delegates' convention voted against the proposal to launch the Pool into flour making. At the same time there were and are a number of the delegates and quite a number of the members of the Wheat Pool who are keenly interested in the proposal for the Pool to go into the manufacturing of flour and who have a strong belief that a plan could be worked out by means of which Pool members could obtain their flour at a reasonable cost. They believe that a carefully financed and efficiently managed Pool flour mill with an assured domestic patronage would be of very considerable benefit to the organization and point out that in years where off-grades are abundant good money could be made in the export business particularly to the Orient.

The great British co-operatives operate extensively in the flour milling business supplying about one-third of the flour requirements of the British people. They own a considerable number of large flour mills and the operation of these has been conducted with success. These co-opera-

tive flour mills in Britain, however, are conducted primarily for the benefit of their customer consumers who are members of the co-operative. On the contrary, the Wheat Pool if it went into the flour milling business on a large scale would be competing directly with the customers who buy their wheat.

The entire question of the Pool entering the flour milling business is an involved one. It is quite evident, however, that before such a step is taken the delegates and directors will first have to be assured of the practicability and safety of such a move.

* * *

Soviet Exports Wheat

For the first time in 16 years Russia is exporting wheat in considerable volume and everybody in Western Canada at least knows and feels the result. The wheat coming out of the Black Sea ports during the last few weeks which has entered into such keen competition with Canadian and other wheats, has had a most demoralizing effect on world markets. Lack of accurate knowledge as to the possible amount of wheat which Russia will sell this year has caused general uncertainty and indecision. Mr. Broomhall, the British authority, estimates the exportable surplus from Russia's 1930 crop will be around 40 million bushels. But the authorities of the Soviet Union maintain complete silence as to their wheat resources and their plans for the disposal of available supplies, and they take particular pains to see that no one can obtain accurate information about these matters.

Most countries carefully prepare complete statistics covering their grain production and make this information available to the enquiring world. In Canada the Department of Trade and Commerce issues a weekly statement showing the export movement of Canadian wheat; grain in store in country and terminal elevators; grain in store by grades; receipts and shipments of grain and other general information. The same procedure is followed by most other countries and this plan makes the conduct of the world wheat trade on a more stable basis. Apparently Russia has no intention of following this example and the very uncertainty of her position has exerted a reactionary effect on the market.

Then, again, the Russian Government seems tremendously anxious to get rid of the wheat she ships regardless of the price. For instance, last week Broomhall confirmed purchases of Soviet wheat at 82 cents a bushel in Great Britain and this wheat is considered to be equal in quality with No. 2 Northern wheat from Canada which was quoted in store at Liverpool around 96 3-4 cents. From August 1st Russia has shipped about 17 million bushels and this volume has had an altogether disproportionate effect on market prices. It is not so much the quantity as the method of sale that is so disturbing a factor in the international market.

Last December the Councils of Peoples' Commissars of the Soviet Republic called for eleven per cent increase in the total area of land to be put under cultivation in the spring of this year. The sowing of spring wheat was to be extended 20 per



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

October 4th, 1930.

To My Fellow Citizens,
In Every Part of the Dominion.

To Give Canadians Work, Buy Canadian Products!

To-day the opportunity is yours to render your country a service of inestimable value. And you can do it absolutely without cost to yourself in time or money. Exercise a little intelligent discrimination in your daily buying, and the thing is done!

As you know, thousands upon thousands of your fellow Canadians are out of work. Unemployment, always a serious problem when it occurs, is more serious than ever just now, not only because it has lasted so long and been so widespread, but because of the unusually large numbers who, by reason of it, are being forced to suffer real hardships.

And it is all so unnecessary, so easily preventable!

Every year for the past few years Canada has been importing \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that she might just as well have been producing from her own mines, on her own farms, or in her own factories. Some things of course, like raw cotton and raw rubber, she must import. But making due allowance for such items, the fact remains that \$800,000,000 of her annual imports have been of a class or kind that she was quite capable of producing for herself.

With the aid of statistics giving the annual value of Canadian factory production and the number of persons employed therein, it requires little figuring to show that every \$5,600 worth of goods turned out has meant a job for one person. Assuming that something close to that ratio would hold good as the average for all classes of products, it follows that were we to produce in Canada the \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that we have been importing unnecessarily, we would be giving direct employment to 147,527 workers more than are now employed, to say nothing of the thousands of others to whom employment would come indirectly, as a result of this new stimulus to business in general.

Now do you see how true it is that were we all to practise a little intelligent discrimination in our daily buying, our unemployment problem would quickly and permanently disappear?

Every time we buy an imported article, when we might just as easily have found a Canadian article to serve our purpose equally well, we are helping to do some fellow Canadian out of a job, and making the job of some foreign workman just that much more secure! Conversely, every time we purposely give the preference to a Canadian article, we are helping to create employment for Canadian workers, and doing our bit towards making Canada as a whole more prosperous!

Think it over! Discuss it with your friends! Study it if you will not only from the standpoints of patriotism and charity, but from the standpoint of self-interest. The farther you go into it the more convinced you will become that giving Canadian products a preference over foreign products is the common sense thing to do.

Very sincerely yours,

A stylized handwritten signature of A. A. Stevens.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

cent and the total area sown to grain was forecast as 260 million acres. This area included the collectivized farms, state farms and individual farms. The collectivized farms are large-scale undertakings completely mechanized and run under government supervision. The state farms are virtually agricultural factories. Farm machinery was purchased on a tremendous scale, shipments from the United States alone including 25 thousand tractors and 17 thousand plows. Along with the large supplies of foreign-made machinery the Soviet Government gathered a small army of experts to be technical advisers in the campaign for increased agricultural production. The U.S.S.R. leaders definitely stated that their objective was the re-organization of Russian agriculture on industrial lines. They have prepared a five-year plan of tremendous magnitude and it cannot be denied that the 1930 agricultural objective of this gigantic plan has been achieved.

It has been claimed that Russia is exporting wheat which is badly needed to feed her own people and it is quite likely that this is true, but the people of the Soviet States are apparently willing to endure hardships in order that the designs of their idolized five-year plan may be achieved.

I have been told at times that Canadian farmers are not interested in what is going on in far-away countries such as Argentina, Australia, Russia, and so on; that they are concerned primarily with local affairs, paying little heed to what is going on beyond the boundaries of Canada. I do not believe that is so. Conditions have changed rapidly in the past ten years and every nation is spending more time and money to study the causes and results of these changes and to improve their own position by the experience of others. Rapid communication has narrowed the world, and it will be the alert, able, self-sufficient, and far-sighted people who will make the most progress.

The Russian experiment in communism up to the present has been viewed in a detached way by most people. For ten years everything written about Russia has been leavened by the prejudice of the writers and the result has been a confusion in the minds of people on far away places. Now Russia is emerging as an actual and tremendous force in world affairs and the effect of this is being felt all over the world. So upsetting has been the result of Russia's appearance in world markets with wheat and other supplies that agitations have been commenced in a number of countries to restrict or prohibit importations from Russia. France has adopted a plan whereby wheat imports from the Soviet Republic are virtually prohibited. Other countries may follow this example but it remains to be seen if the nations of the world by legislative enactment can place a complete embargo against the products of a country whose area comprises one-fifth of the total land surface of the globe.

The grain producers of Western Canada have a tremendously vital interest in the success or non-success of the agricultural plans of the Soviet government. If these plans are successful agriculture on the Canadian prairies may be completely revolutionized within a few years. In a later broadcast I will outline the ideas of certain agricultural authorities on suggested changes in farming in Western Canada in order to meet the menace of the collectivized and state farms of the Soviet. One thing is outstanding in Canada at the present time, and that is that if this Dominion is to make progress

Stand By Your Wheat Pool!

The Canadian Co-operator.—The future is greater than the present. Current difficulties are transient. They are painful but they will disappear. Loyalty to the Wheat Pool, under difficulties, will be rewarded by its ability permanently to function, in an ever-growing measure, for the substantial advantage of the farming community, not only of this but succeeding generations.

the industry of agriculture must receive primary consideration and that the self-interest and the profit interest of individuals and corporations must be made secondary to the interests of the people who produce the primary wealth from the soil.

Income of Average

Farm Remains Low

The U.S.A. Wheat Growers Journal.—A gross income from farm production of about \$11,851,000,000 for the calendar year 1929, compared with \$11,741,000,000 in 1928, and with \$11,616,000,000 in 1927, and with \$11,480,000,000 in 1926, is estimated by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced September 23rd.

The gross income from crops last year is estimated at \$5,603,000,000, and the gross income from livestock products at \$6,249,000,000. Crop income declined \$73,000,000, as compared with 1928, but the gross income from livestock and live stock products increased \$183,000,000.

The decrease in crop income last year is accounted for largely by decreases in income from grains and cotton, which more than offset an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 in the gross income from vegetables. Wool was the only commodity in the livestock products group to show a decreased income as compared with the preceding year.

The operating costs of farming in 1929 were about the same as in 1928, and after deducting operating costs, wages to hired labor, taxes, interest on debts, and rent paid to non-operating owners, the balance available for capital, labor and management was \$5,578,000,000, compared with \$5,478,000,000 for 1928, an increase of about \$100,000,000.

On a per farm family basis this income available for capital and management was \$882 for 1929, compared with \$864 for 1928, and \$898 in 1925, which was the best year since 1921. The bureau points out, however, that these figures per farm family do not represent total income of farmers inasmuch as they do not include income derived from sources other than agricultural production, and that these income figures alone do not give a complete basis for comparing the economic well-being of farmers with other groups.

Reports from about 12,000 farmers who reported income and expenses individually to the bureau last year show that receipts less expenses in 1929 averaged \$1,097, in addition to which each farmer used home-grown food products valued at an average of \$262. These farms are better than average, however, being 270 acres in size

and having a total average investment of \$15,242.

For the year 1928, 11,851 farms reported an average of \$1,090 of receipts less expenses; in 1927, 13,859 farms reported an average of \$1,048; in 1926, 13,475 farms reported an average of \$975, and in 1925, 15,330 farms reported an average of \$1,074. The reports show that the 1929 returns on these better than average farms were the best in recent years.

Raise Less Wheat!

The Wheat Growers Journal (Kansas)—

We have now 123,000,000 people in the United States, and a tariff rate on wheat of 42 cents a bushel, which is intended to keep out the grain of Canada and Argentina. In adopting this tariff policy we have committed ourselves—unless we have completely lost our common sense—to the sound policy of keeping our home market for ourselves and not bothering to raise wheat for other countries. The present wheat situation differs in no marked respect from that which has demoralized the oil industry. Regardless of the fact of overproduction, irresponsible promoters have been wasting the country's oil resources by securing oil leases in Oklahoma, Texas and elsewhere, and drilling wells to produce oil in the face of oversupply and ruinous prices. The only way to deal with the oil situation is for the states themselves, in accord with responsible producers, to find some way to penalize surplus production. The agricultural department knows how much wheat can be used by our people, who will soon number 125,000,000. Allowance could be made for crop variation, and also for our established flour markets outside, including Cuba and some other districts. Under these conditions, with our tariff protection, wheat on the farm ought to bring not less than \$1.50 a bushel.—Dr. Albert Shaw in the *Review of Reviews*.

From Manitoba Wheat Pool Broadcast

A very disastrous fire broke out in the Pool elevator at Elm Creek, which resulted in total destruction. Coming at this time of the year it naturally works a hardship on some of the members who have not yet delivered a great deal of their crop, especially those with less than carload lots. Some may, through force of circumstances, have to secure permits to deliver a quantity of their grain to other elevators, with the result that they will have to accept a considerable discount for their Pool grain on account of the street prices which govern on small lots in other elevators. A meeting was called to decide whether or not the elevator should be rebuilt immediately. There was a very large attendance of the members, and the attitude of the meeting was really an inspiration. When it came to a vote as to whether or not the elevator should be rebuilt, there was only one dissenting hand raised. In view of all the propaganda which has been going on recently, which if taken seriously would lead one to believe that the Pool was already dead and gone, the attitude of the Elm Creek members should immediately dispel from anyone's mind any doubt about the Pool being just as strong as ever. It proves more convincingly than ever that Pool members appreciate Pool elevators and the service they receive

from them. It is extremely gratifying to the executive and management to note the attitude which has been displayed with respect to replacing elevators, which, unfortunately, have been destroyed by fire this year. Construction of the new Pool elevator will start immediately the site is cleared, and we expect to have it completed in plenty of time for the members to deliver the bulk of the balance of the grain left in their hands.

News and Views

The Western Grain Company, Limited, recently issued its annual statement for the '29-30 crop year. A net loss of \$102,544 is reported for the crop year.

For the first seven weeks of the new crop year which commenced August 1st, Canada shipped in the world trade 108,302,000 bushels of wheat and flour.

Broomhall reports that Germany is raising the tax on foreign wheat from 97c to \$1.20 a bushel. Besides this only 20 per cent foreign wheat may be ground with native wheat.

Demonstrations of the use of Canadian flour for baking purposes are to be held at different points in the British Isles. The money for this purpose is provided by the Dominion Government. It is anticipated that these demonstrations will later be extended to the continent of Europe. The idea is to give the people of those countries practical evidence of the value of Canadian wheat.

Bawlf Grain Company sustained an operating loss of \$257,172 last year against a profit in the preceding fiscal year of \$605,751. Addition of bond interest and provision for depreciation brought the total loss on the year to \$340,704. Payment of preferred and common dividends brought the total deficit to \$500,704.00.

George Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in an address before the Toronto Chamber of Commerce, stated that the tremendous amount of publicity given to Russia's exports was beyond comprehension. The Canadian Wheat Pool has sold more wheat in three or four days than was exported by Russia for the entire season last year.

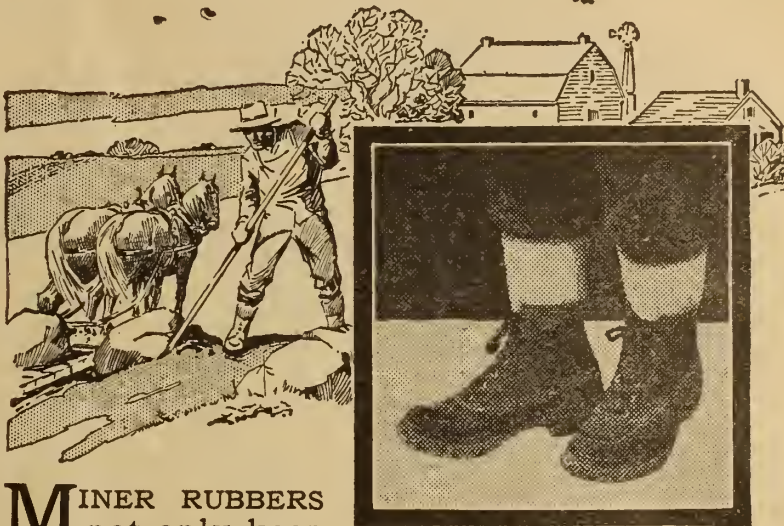
Rimby Record.—There is no doubt that the difficulties of both the Grain Trade and the Pool are partially attributable to over-production of wheat, but it seems equally clear that some of those difficulties and losses are the direct result of a determined attempt on the part of the Grain Trade to discredit the Wheat Pool in the eyes of the farmers and to win back the trade they have lost.

J. S. McLean, representing the Canadian packing interests, told the Canadian chambers of commerce convention in Toronto, the success or failure of this country is absolutely bound up with the success or failure of agriculture. The country's purchasing power depends on the purchasing power of the farmer, and the problems of agriculture are the problems of all.

A lengthy article, "Can the Wheat Pool Contract be Enforced," by B. K. Sandwell, appeared in the *Toronto Saturday*.

(Continued on page 16)

Work in comfort with MINER RUBBERS



MINER RUBBERS not only keep your feet warm and dry but they are comfortable and easy to work in.

Farmers all over Canada wear Miners and praise them as the finest fitting, longest wearing rubber footwear they can buy.

THE "MONITOR"

"Monitor" waterproof rubber shoes are built on lasts that fit to give solid walking comfort.

They are strongly reinforced and the Miner "Pressure Curing" process binds the different parts firmly together to insure long satisfactory wear.

All Miner rubber boots and heavy shoes are "Pressure Cured."

Ask for "Miner's"

THE MINER RUBBER CO.
LIMITED

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MINER RUBBERS

KEEP THE FEET DRY

Co-operation

No one knows better than the farmer the necessity for conservation — the economical handling of time, material and money.

And no bank is more desirous than the Bank of Montreal to co-operate with farmers to the end that their financial affairs and business interests will be placed on a sound basis.



BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Provinces and Education

Differences in the Curricula From Province to Province—Market Day in September at Ottawa

Warwick Farm, Edgerton, Alta.
Dear Farm Women:

It seems to me that if our worthy Fathers of Confederation had known the trouble and expense they were going to cause the Mothers and Fathers of the future, they would have made education a matter of Dominion jurisdiction instead of Provincial!

This having a different curriculum in the different Provinces does make for a great deal of planning for those who have to live part of the year in one Province and part in another. Also it is extremely difficult to impress on children who love the freedom of the farm and the space of the prairie that they are enjoying the "advantage of city education" when they have to go and live in an apartment in the city some months before it is necessary because the course of study is different and it means a loss of a year's work to change.

Frequently when it is mentioned to educational authorities they explain very patiently that it is not a good thing to have a standardized education. Those are exactly my sentiments, but as that is the practice they follow today, I can not see why they can not have a uniform standardization extending from Province to Province.

However, things being as they are, it made it necessary for me to be in the East for a short time in September, for the first time for nearly twenty years.

Market Days

In Ottawa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are market days, with Saturday usually the principal one of the week. The nearby farmers bring in their produce, and fruit vendors sell their products as well. They gather at the edge of the pavements and take up their stand in the open. On fine days it does not seem altogether unpleasant to take one's stand there for the day, but on cold rainy days, it must be most disagreeable. On almost any day it is interesting to walk along the sidewalks and see the produce and watch the crowds and listen to the babel of French and English.

This morning I went down to the market, and it was absolutely gorgeous. As I walked down along the drive-way and looked at the riot of color along the way, the corals hanging from the barberry, the colorful flowers of the canna and the geranium and zinnia of another bed, the golden glow in another corner, the asters in a third and saw the berries of the mountain ash and the leaves of maple beginning to turn, it made me think of Wordsworth's memories of the daffodils:

"They flash upon the inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils."

It made me wonder if Nature painted Autumn's pictures so gorgeously and so vividly that they might be strongly im-

pressed on our memory and give the inward eye many pictures to recall in the dull and flowerless days of the later autumn and winter.

The market itself on this September morning as I saw it was really a picture. Sometimes we read descriptions of the color and variety of markets in the old world or in the orient, but surely their colors could not be more varied than were those presented here.

First came the flowers, asters with all their colorings of roses and purple, spikes of gladioli in color from faintest pink to vivid flame, sweet peas with all their variety, and stiff and prim zinnias seemed to contribute any shade or color that had not already been shown.

Then the vegetables, snowy white cauliflowers with their prim little circle of cut green leaves, gay pyramids of carrots all scrubbed and clean, rows of baskets of huge colorful ripe tomatoes, mounds of cucumbers in their cool green, tiny snowy onions and huge purple egg plants, great golden pumpkins, pearly kernels of corn, were disclosed where one or two ears were unwrapped, ruby colored beets, baskets of tiny tomatoes which gleamed like huge amber beads. Talk of the jewels of India! Indeed the spices of Cathay might have to look to their laurels for sage and summer savory, parsley, thyme and dill made the air fragrant in some corners.

One of Joys of Life

Then the fruits—baskets and baskets of apples faintly pink or rosy red, plums and grapes and blueberries with their purple sheen, faintly yellow pears and golden oranges. There was beauty on every side. I always say one of the joys of life is that our vegetables and fruits are so beautiful and so varied. What a lack it would have been if they had all been monotonously dull grey or brown.

As I walked home thinking of all the gay colorings I had seen I could not but think of an article I had been reading "On the Cheerfulness of the Blind" in a little book, "Alpha of the Plough." In this, the author had discussed the tragedies of blindness and deafness. Of course we really often refer to people who have only partially lost the sense of hearing as deaf, whereas we seldom speak of a person as blind until he has completely lost the sense of sight. In this discussion I rather think the author meant at least an almost complete loss of hearing.

The article in question ended with the following statement: "It was a man who had gone blind late in life who said, 'I am thankful it is my sight which has gone rather than my hearing. The one has shut me off from the sun; the other would have shut me off from life.'"

I suppose it depends on our personal viewpoint of the situation, whether we get our inspirations in life from our personal contacts and the pleasures of

sound or from our books and the beauty of the world around us. Certainly those who are in possession of both these senses can get a great deal out of life except in those times which happily soon pass, when "earth is a desert drear."

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

Farm Women Enjoy Courses

Seventy-two farm women enjoyed the opportunity for a restful holiday afforded by the Short Courses held in the summer at the Olds and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture. The cost to each woman in addition to travelling expenses, was \$6 for board and room in the school dormitories for the week. Arrangements were made for the care of small children during lecture periods.

The program included informal lectures and demonstrations on various branches of horticulture, poultry raising, dairying, and bee-keeping, making and renovating furniture, home economics, including sewing and food values, health, child welfare and dental hygiene. Time was allowed for visits to the gardens, flower beds and experimental plots; rest periods were provided for, morning and afternoon, and afternoon tea was served each day in order that the delegates might become acquainted. Some form of entertainment—movies, whist drives, an illustrated lecture on the British Isles by Mr. Ottewell of the University of Alberta, a musical evening or a banquet—occupied each evening. Miss M. E. Story, of the Department of Agriculture, states that "when the courses were over and the time for goodbyes arrived, the delegates expressed themselves as having been delighted with their week's holiday and sincerely hoped that these were only the first of many similar courses."

The courses were the outcome of a resolution passed by the last U.F.W.A. Annual Convention, asking the Provincial Department of Agriculture to arrange for rest weeks for farm women at the Schools of Agriculture.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Green Tomato Jam: 6 lbs. green tomatoes, 6 lbs. sugar, 1 ounce root ginger, 3 lemons. Cut up the tomatoes and slice the lemons; boil two hours, and bottle.

Apple Sauce Cake: Cream well $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter and 1 cup sugar. Add alternately $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups unsweetened apple sauce and 2 cups flour sifted with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each cloves and cinnamon and $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons soda. Use a little of the flour to mix with 1 cup raisins and add last. Bake in a loaf tin.

CAUSE OF WAR

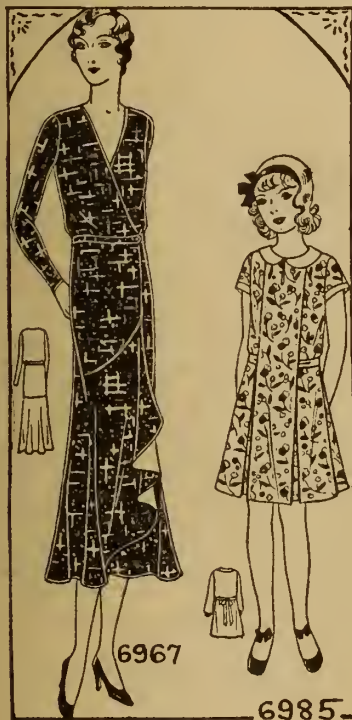
The national policy of "hot, successful commercial and industrial rivalry," in which President Wilson said the seeds of war are sown, with intensified competi-

tion for markets abroad, cannot go on indefinitely.

Behind this urge is the belief of both political parties that there must be a constantly increasing surplus of output, for export to foreign markets. At the same time, every industrial country is endeavoring to bar out imports. Any schoolboy can see that the outcome of such economic warfare is liable to be another outbreak of military war, or an industrial smash with revolution as the alternative.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6985. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size requires 2 5-8 yards of 35 inch material. For contrasting material 1-3 yard is required 35 inches wide cut crosswise. The sash of ribbon requires 1 3-4 yard. Price 15c.

6967. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. The facing at the cascades will require 3-4 yard 27 inches wide. Price 15c.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Belle M. Stone, sub-director for Red Deer, addressed a joint meeting of Lakeview, Loyalty and Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. Locals recently on organization work. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Donald Cameron.

"A jolly good laugh was enjoyed when fourteen members answered the roll call—How to Keep Your Husband Happy—at our regular October meeting."

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says a letter from Mrs. Roy Handley, secretary of Turin U.F.W.A. Local. It was decided to have the travelling clinic next year, if possible. Discussion on beer parlors took place, but was tabled until a little more information can be secured. After the meeting, lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. B. W. Baines, and some of the members.

Bulletins on household economics, immigration, health and education were read and discussed by the members of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local, at their first meeting of the season. Arrangements were made for the November and December meetings, to be held on the first Tuesday of each month, and it was announced that the second edition of the U.F.W.A. Cook Book would be ready for sale by October 15th. Plans for Peony Day (which originated in the Calgary Local last spring) were also made.

Mrs. Sheridan Lawrence, president of the Fort Vermilion U.F.W.A. Local, writes as follows: "I am thrilled to be able to say that the travelling clinic has been here and has done most wonderful work; operated on 53 cases in two days. We are in hopes to be able to get it another year." At the time of the Junior Conference last spring Mrs. Lawrence met the U.F.W.A. Executive in Edmonton, and secured their support in requesting the Department of Health to send the clinic to Fort Vermilion, with the result described above.

Mrs. Anna G. Evernden, secretary of Coaldale U.F.W.A. Local, writes: "The September meeting was held at the home of our vice-president, Mrs. M. L. Thompson. Mrs. Henry Daine gave a most interesting paper on Health and Child Welfare. An article on the life of Mrs. Irene Parlyhy was read by Mrs. Ober, and greatly enjoyed. A letter on Peony Day was discussed. As so many of our members are already growing peonies, only eleven peony roots were ordered. Mrs. Thompson gave a very pleasing solo. Members of this Local are now reading *The U.F.A.* and all things of interest are to be discussed at the meetings. A dance is planned for October to raise funds. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess."

The millinery class held by Lavoy U.F.W.A. Local in June was attended by an average of sixteen; although it poured rain part of the time, says Mrs. E. Tweedale, secretary, "the ladies were determined to get their hats made, and succeeded in completing twenty-one. We enjoyed having Mrs. Nye with us for the third time. At our August meeting, Mrs. J. Tuck, who attended the Farm Women's Week at Vermilion, gave us a very interesting report of her holiday. Our Local sent an exhibit of work to the Vegreville Federal

Constituency Convention, held at Vegreville in July, and four members attended. Earlier in the year, we held a tea and sale of home cooking, also a concert; the two brought us \$65. Our Local has given donations to the Wood fund, the McKinney fund, the deficit fund, the Junior Conference, and the Salvation Army. We have been using the printed programs, and think them a good help. Owing to the heavy losses by hailstorms our members have not ordered any peonies this year."

"Although we have not found it possible to do a great deal in raising funds, the social part of our meetings is all that could be desired and has given a great deal of pleasure as well as education on different problems," writes Mrs. R. D. Allen, of Avondale U.F.W.A. Local. The year was begun with a discussion, "Why should we support our Local?" The year's program included the following papers and other items: The Union Jack, by Mrs. Prior; News of Avondale Local for the past year, by Mrs. Ballentine; humorous reading, by Mrs. Whitely; a time budget for a week on the farm, by Marie Craig; demonstration by Mrs. A. Long, trained nurse; several violin solos by Mrs. Prothero; Why Should We Have the U.F.W.A., by Mrs. Ballentine; recitation, Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Marshall debated against Mrs. Ballentine and Mrs. S. Thomson on "Resolved, that more national benefit is derived from the agricultural than the professional man," the guests giving the decision to the affirmative. At each meeting there is an opening prayer, singing, roll call, question box and current events. The Junior girls gave instrumental and vocal solos at several meetings.

\$10 was sent to the Red Cross hospital for crippled children; \$8.50 was contributed to the Federal campaign fund; and eight dozen teaspoons were purchased for social evenings. The March meeting was held at the home of a bachelor, at his invitation; the U.F.A. members were also present, and a social afternoon was spent. During the winter four joint social evenings were enjoyed, these took the form of concerts, spelling matches, contests, etc.

"Mrs. Pickel visited us in July," states Mrs. Allen; "besides giving a splendid address on 'Home and Mother' she made some very nice remarks as to our Local having been her inspiration to carry on, as ours was the first visited. Knowing Mrs. Pickel's sincerity, we accepted her remarks as real compliments to our Local." Avondale Local would like to know if any other Locals have a member as old, or older than, their active member Mrs. Caesar, who was 82 years of age last July. "Mrs. Caesar is as young as most of us in doing her part," states Mrs. Allan, "seldom misses a meeting, and never refuses to help when called upon. She has been a member since our Local was organized, and is an inspiration to us all."

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Program for Junior Locals

Dear Junior Members:

Elsewhere on this page you will find a suggestive program for Junior Locals. This you need not necessarily follow. It can be altered to meet the particular needs of your Local.

In planning your programs see that subjects under the headings of the fourfold plan of development are covered: Education, Vocation, Recreation and Social, so that the work of the members may be equally developed. Having a well balanced program along these lines will enable you to prepare yourselves for the time when you have to assume greater responsibilities and take your place as leaders in our Organization and in your community. The way you work and play now will determine your character in the future.

Make use of all the available talent in the community. There is latent talent in every community—try to find and develop that lying dormant in yours.

Perhaps there are residents in your district who are skilled in Handicrafts, Horticulture, First Aid, etc., who would be pleased to give you instruction. As far as possible get each member something to do. Various committees, such as Program, Membership, Social, Education, might be formed and the personnel changed from time to time in order that each be given an opportunity to help.

Our Junior Directors will again take turns this year in writing articles for the Junior Page. These will appear from time to time as space permits, and we ask you to read carefully the messages from the Directors. The first article for this year appeared in *The U. F. A.*, October 1st. There was a message from your Junior President in the issue of August 1st. If you missed them we shall be pleased to send you copies.

Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian, Department of the Extension, will tell you very soon about the 1930-1931 Read-

ing Course. Scholarships are offered by the Minister of Agriculture to the two young people, boy and girl, who follow the Reading Course during the winter, come up to Junior Conference in June, and at the end of the Week submit to a simple examination on the Course and the lectures of the Week. The Scholarships provide for a term including residence with board at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Whether or not you can get to Junior Conference read and study the books prescribed by the Department of Extension. The books are chosen for you to read only after a great deal of thought and consideration by experts, and are of the very best. You will never regret the time spent in following this course. Be on the lookout for the announcement on the Junior Page.

We hope you will have many worthwhile and pleasant meetings during the winter months; that you will try to get every eligible boy and girl in your district to join and encourage them to take an active interest in the Local; also that you will report to Central after each meeting.

Yours fraternally,

F. BATEMAN
Secretary.

Suggested Junior Program

(Main items only suggested. Roll Call answered with favorite poems, the names of celebrated men and a line about their work, favorite authors, riddles, etc.; community singing; current events; books on the Reading Course; special papers on famous men and women, etc.; short programs including recitations, songs, dialogues, etc., may be included in the program for each meeting.)

January—1st meeting. New Year's Dance.

2nd meeting. Objective Night. Address by the President of Local on the aims of the Junior U.F.A. Each member to give two minute talk on what he thinks the objective of the Local should be for the coming year. This should be followed by a round table discussion and an objective should be set. Appointment of committee to draft program.

February—1st meeting. Outside Speaker. "The Importance of Choosing a Vocation Early in Life." Membership drive entertainment.

2nd meeting. Valentine Social. Girls to do the entertaining.

March—1st meeting. Report of delegate to U.F.A. Convention. Three minute talks by members on outstanding men and women in the U.F.A. movement. Spelling Bee.

2nd meeting. Address on Prohibition. Contest in recitations.

April—1st meeting. Debate—"Resolved that Public Health should be as free as Education." Play or Special Concert. Ask parents and visitors to attend. 2nd meeting. Lecture on Bee-keeping or Bee-raising. Paper on a self-made man or woman. Impromptu Speaking.

May—1st meeting. Report of Agriculture Students. Election of delegates to Junior Conference. Talk on "Some Outstanding Inventions."

2nd meeting. Lecture on "Care of the Body" (the daily bath, the open window, clean teeth, clean clothing, proper breathing, etc.) Paper on "The Art of Proper Dressing."

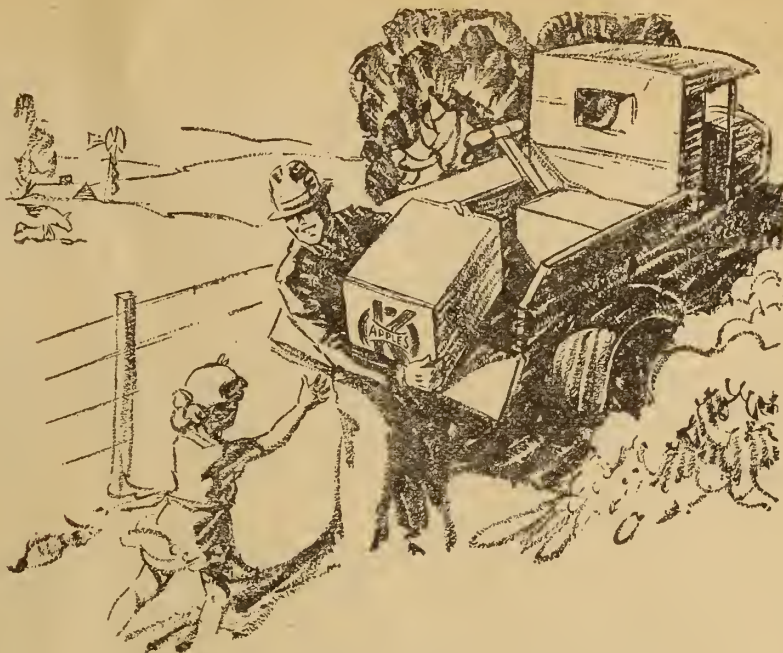
June—1st meeting. If possible, have minister address meeting. Canadian Poets' Night. Papers on two or three of the best poets with recitations from their poems.

2nd meeting. Report of delegates to Junior Conference. First Aid Lecture. Practical demonstration on how to treat burns, scalds, etc.

July—1st meeting. Annual Picnic. Organized Games. Tug-of-War, Quoit Pitching, High Jumping, Broad Jumping, Foot and Novelty Races, etc.

2nd meeting. Debate "Resolved that Country Life offers a better opportunity for the development of its young people than city life." Geography Match.

August—1st meeting. Camping or Hiking Trip.



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Pancake Party, Weiner Roast, or Corn Boil. Sing-song around camp-fire. Story Telling.

2nd meeting. Boys entertain Girls. Three minute talks from topic cards. Paper on "The Story of Our Community."

September—1st meeting. Public Speaking Contest. (Either challenge neighboring Locals or have it with your Senior Local or within your own Local.)

2nd meeting. School Fair Night. Lecture on "Handicrafts."

October—1st meeting. Harvest Supper followed by entertainment and dance. Have hall appropriately decorated. Vegetable donations collected and sent to public welfare institutions such as Junior Red Cross, Orphan Homes, etc.

2nd meeting. Hallowe'en Party, Stunt Night.

November—1st meeting. Paper on "Inexpensive Xmas Gifts" illustrated by articles hand made. Masking scrap books and gifts for children's ward in hospital. Plans for Christmas.

2nd meeting. Mock Election (using proportional representation), Mock Parliament, or Mock Trial. Each member to tell how he or she helped to keep the Local working toward the objective set in January.

December—1st meeting. Annual meeting. Report of secretary and treasurer. Election of officers. Elect delegate to U.F.A. Convention.

2nd meeting. Christmas Entertainment. Christmas Play and Entertainment. Christmas Songs. Decorate Hall. Christmas Tree. Either join with Senior Locals on this entertainment or ask them to be present.

Keep This Program on File for Future Reference.

Junior News Items

Sunshine Junior Local held its September meeting on September 26th, writes Catherine Laut, secretary. Plans were made for a Hallowe'en Party. After the business meeting, the Juniors spent an enjoyable evening dancing. Lunch was served before the close.

Burlington Junior U.F.A. held a shadow social and dance at the Burlington School to raise funds to help repair the cemetery. \$18 was realized, and everyone reported a very good time. The young men had a great time trying to distinguish the shadow of their "best girl," writes Hilda Jensen, secretary.

The annual meeting of Rowley Junior Local was held with 15 members present. The following officers were elected: Gertrude Hooper, president; Mervin Thomson, vice-president; Gladys Baldwin, secretary-treasurer; supervisor, Mr. Hawkins (teacher). Three directors were appointed to act with the executive in planning the year's program, and the Juniors are looking forward to a very successful year.

Loyalty Juniors held a meeting on September 22nd writes Margaret Hogg, secretary. As the president and vice-president were both absent, John McRae was chosen to fill the chair. After the business meeting, Mrs. McComb gave a paper on School Fairs. The Juniors are co-operating with the school teacher in putting on a Hallowe'en Concert. The teacher has very kindly undertaken to carry through the program for the Juvenile Juniors.

OVERRULED BY GRAND LODGE

"Rastus, did you go to your lodge meeting last night?"

"No, sah; we dun have to postpone it."

"How was that?"

"Grand-All-Powerful-Invincible - Most Supreme-Unconquerable-Potentate dun got beat up by his wifel!"

AS GOOD AS NEW

Mrs. Brinder: "Now, Mary, I want you to be careful. This is some very old table linen—been in the family for more than two hundred years, and—"

Mary: "Ah, sure, ma'am, you needn't worry. I won't tell anyone, and it looks as good as new, anyway."

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued on page 16)

day Night. This article fairly bristled with inaccuracies and showed a woeful lack of knowledge of the subject. Before writing anything further on the Wheat Pool contract we would suggest that Mr. Sandwell interview Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, and A. A. McGillivray, K.C., on the subject. These men drew up the contract.

Family Herald and Weekly Star.—If the bulk of this year's crop was in the hands of individual farmers instead of a body so well-managed and so conservatively controlled as the Pool, Canada would be facing a disaster unprecedented in her history.

The Northwestern Grain Dealers Association recently issued its estimate of the grain crop of Western Canada. The figures are as follows: Wheat, 389,769,900 bushels; oats, 298,474,800; barley 87,355,700; rye 9,885,800; flax 4,040,400. Alberta's wheat crop is estimated at 128,661,300 bushels.

J. P. Warhase, writing in *Co-operation*, says: "As to agricultural producers, it is to their advantage to sell co-operatively. It is their first essential economic step. It is just as important as it is that the industrial workers should organize into trade unions. If the productive worker does not organize to protect his labor values his destiny in a capitalistic society is serfdom. It has been organization that lifted him from the status of the slave."

Alexander Legge, chairman of the U.S. Federal Farm Board, impatient of the slowness with which U.S. husbandmen were substituting wheat for corn feed, declared: "We'd be on a domestic consumption basis in grain if stock feeders would use wheat. . . . There isn't a bushel of grain too much in the country now, but a lot of damned rubes are doing what their grandfathers did, selling wheat at 70c a bushel and buying corn for \$1.00 for feed."

Dr. William Allen, of the Farm Management Department of the University of Saskatchewan, says he is not convinced that mammoth commercial farms would supplant the family farm under Saskatchewan conditions. Dr. Allen, along with a group of thirty agricultural authorities, economists and engineers, recently toured Montana, North Dakota and Southwestern Saskatchewan. Dr. Allen said lower cost of production per bushel of wheat was found in many of the Saskatchewan family sized farms than on the mammoth farms visited in Montana. Dr. Allen observes, however, that changes in farm machinery have increased the size of the unit that can best be worked by a family.

SOIL SURVEY

The "Soil Survey of St. Ann Sheet, Alberta," prepared by F. A. Wyatt, J. D. Newton and T. H. Mather, is being distributed by the Department of Extension of the University. The St. Ann Sheet comprises about 1,200,000 acres in the district west of Edmonton; those parts of townships 49 to 56 inclusive in ranges 1 to 6 or 7 inclusive, west of the 5th meridian. The pamphlet includes a map showing the various classes of soil in the district.

Argentine Grain Pool News

(By J.F.E.G.)

The first of a series of ten elevators, to be erected by the Argentine Grain Pool this season, is located at Leones; it has a storage capacity of 6,750 tons, and is capable of handling 80 tons of grain per hour. Its ten-cylinder building is constructed from concrete, and is fully modern in every respect.

No sooner had the new grain pool been launched than the Grain Exchange at Buenos Aires felt it its duty to memorialize President Irigoyen that so great an undertaking could scarcely be carried through by the farmers, and that it might be advisable to entrust the work to foreigners, who, being experienced in such lines, doubtless would be able to erect more up-to-date houses, manage the business better, etc. To this the Pool, through its President, Senor Juan Chiappero, and secretary, Senor Fidel Postigo, presented to the President a lengthy and well-worded rejoinder, the essence of which was that the elevators of the Pool were to be built by and for the Argentine farmers, and they would be managed by them without any outside assistance.

In order to diffuse Pool information and arouse greater interest in the new movement, several members of the Pool have made speaking-tours of the country in the past two months, just as was done in Alberta, when the Pool movement was initiated.

According to reports published in *La Cooperacion* under date of the 26th of August, a large concourse of people assembled at Cabrera on the 20th, celebrating the laying of the foundation of a pool elevator. Stirring addresses were made by Senores Manual Libenson and Narciso A. Gnoatta. The same paper also reports that on the 6th of September the foundation for a huge co-operative elevator would be laid in Firmat, with capacity of 10,000 tons. At San Marcos, the paper states, a largely-attended meeting was held, the purpose being to organize a co-operative there at once, and to erect a pool elevator, to function for the next crop. A committee consisting of 42 persons was put in charge of the organization work at this point.

As President Juan Chiappero, the beloved veteran leader of the many co-operative associations of Argentina, and now the Executive Head of the Argentine Grain Pool, was about to affix his signature to the epoch-making "Constitutive Act," published in fac-simile on the front page of *La Cooperacion* the 19th of August, he was seen to hesitate a few moments, his face expressed deep emotion, and tears of joy filled his eyes. Conscious of the transcendent importance of the act he was about to perform, he doubtless reviewed with solemn satisfaction that now were to culminate into reality the aspirations he had so long nourished—the founding of the ARGENTINA GRAIN POOL. When the thirty-eight delegates and representatives of the leading papers of the Republic had affixed their signatures to the beautifully engrossed parchment, all were invited by the Board of Directors of the seventeen co-operative societies here represented, to repair to the dining-room of the Hotel Italia, where a sumptuous repast, garnished with happy and felicitous toasts, and a spirit of fine fellowship and good-will, overflowed dur-

ing many hours. Perhaps it may be somewhat injudicious to report that at this first "pool banquet," one of the speakers suggested that a banking institution ought to be established for the Co-operatives. Needless to say, the suggestion was received with enthusiastic applause.

Farmers in Consumers' Co-op Societies

Some Statistics of European Countries
by the International Labor Office

Interesting figures showing the distribution by occupation of the membership of Co-operative Societies of various kinds in a number of countries are given in the last number of "Co-operative Information" issued by the International Labour Office at Geneva.

The Bulletin points out that in countries which are chiefly or wholly agricultural the number of "cultivators" who belong to consumers' co-operative societies "is often very high and has nearly everywhere been on the increase in recent years."

Figures are given for the following countries, all in Europe:

In Bulgaria, after the liberal professions, agriculturists form the largest group in the distributive societies (17.7 per cent).

In Denmark, over half (52 per cent) of the members of the Union and Wholesale of Danish Distributive Co-operative Societies are engaged in agriculture.

In Finland, 29.3 per cent of the membership of the Central Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies consists of agriculturists.

In Germany, the number of persons engaged in agriculture who belong to consumers' societies has risen considerably since 1910. The 1910 figure for consumers' societies affiliated to the Central Union of German Distributive Co-operative Societies was 16,379 (1.59 per cent) and the 1929 figure was 87,780 (2.87 per cent). In 1928 the number of agriculturists belonging to co-operative societies affiliated to the National Union of Distributive co-operative Societies was 25,391 (3.2 per cent).

In Latvia, 55 per cent of the members of consumers' societies are engaged in agriculture. 263 out of a total of 301 distributive co-operative societies registered at the end of 1928 were established in rural districts.

In Lithuania, 60.7 per cent of the members of consumers' co-operative societies in 1928 were cultivators.

In Poland, 29.2 per cent of the members of the Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies of the Polish Republic are engaged in agriculture.

In Sweden, in 1927 agriculturists constituted 18.7 per cent of the membership of distributive Co-operative Societies.

In Bulgaria, an essentially agricultural country, cultivators are as well represented in the Distributive Co-operative movement as artisans and wage-earners.

SWEET REVENGE

They were having a musical evening, and the hostess asked the celebrated bass to sing another song. "I'm afraid it's too late," he replied. "I should disturb the people in the neighboring house."

"And a good thing, too," replied the lady. "They poisoned our dog last week."

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(Above example based on age 25. Older ages slightly higher premium deposit—younger ages slightly lower).

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Minister of Agriculture

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

WHAT IS THE CONNECTION . . .

BETWEEN CREDIT CONTROL AND HARD TIMES?

The U. F. A. Central Office stocks a number of pamphlets and books on the important subject of credit reform. Prices from five cents a copy up. Send for list

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

A Review of the Economic Situation from the Primary Producer's Standpoint

By A. B. Claypool, President Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Last week our secretary, Donald McLeod asked me to prepare a review of the economic situation as it affects the producers in Alberta for the Pool page in the U.F.A.

Before making the request Donald painted me a very glowing picture of agricultural conditions around his farm at Lake Isle. Long haystacks, abundant crops, prolific gardens, lakes that would produce the choicest of dinners, and the sport of kings, moose or deer hunting for a bit of recreation, and a change of diet, but not enough livestock or credit to make this abundance of any profit to the settlers. As the major portion of Alberta is in much the same position, I could not help but recall the old story they tell on the Scotsman that died and was refused admission to heaven. Upon entering his future abode he had many misgivings, but his spirits soon arose when he found the finest golf course that he had ever seen, and on making inquiries, the caddy told him that it was for his use, and if he wished to play he would find clubs in the locker room, and a "wee nip" if he felt so inclined. All the Scotsman's preconceived ideas faded, he immediately equipped himself with clubs and a "nip" that was none too wee, and started out for the course. He then asked the caddy for golf balls, but the caddy dismally shook his head and said: "There aren't any; that is the Hell of it."

According to the surveys that have been made on the feed situation in this Province, 75 or 80 per cent of Alberta's territory has a surplus of good cheap feeds, but unfortunately the livestock or credit is lacking to allow the producers to carry on efficiently.

In this article I do not intend to deal with all the causes of our present economic situation, suffice to say that today we are living under an intricate and delicate social system, world-wide in its scope and relationship, composed of many factors, and in the present depression can be compared to a tangled and snarled skein. Any one movement or corrective will not untangle the snarl, but if we in Alberta will try and unravel and unsnarl a few of the threads, which are in our own hands, and trust that others will straighten out the threads which they control, so that in the course of time the skein will be in order again.

An Old Truism

The price of wheat is considerably below the cost of production, and one of the reasons that it is below the cost of production is because in the past few years it has been a profitable farm product, and the livestock men have sacrificed their holdings and gone into wheat. There is an old saying which is a truism: "High priced wheat, low priced livestock. High priced livestock, low priced wheat." The main factor which makes that saying true is the fact that when wheat is high

priced it is scarce, and it is scarce when most of the farmers have a big percentage of their land in pasture, and coarse grains, and are feeding the production of their land into livestock. Naturally when the balance goes so far to livestock, it is plentiful and cheap. But when forced by the unprofitable livestock price, and attracted by the high wheat price, the farmers dispose of their stock, and break their pasture lands and begin raising wheat, they immediately create a situation whereby the market for wheat is being crowded with the production of the many acres which had been consumed by livestock.

The Wheat Pool when it was organized brought us the highest priced wheat that we have ever seen outside of war times. Wheat was profitable, and the tendency was into wheat and out of livestock. Below I quote the marketings of Hogs and Cattle in Canada and Alberta for the last three years:

	Hogs Marketed in Canada	Hogs Marketed in Alberta
1927.....	2,815,093	518,128
1928.....	2,758,439	577,919
1929.....	2,657,609	680,853

	Cattle Marketed in Canada	Cattle Marketed in Alberta
1927.....	1,021,371	233,794
1928.....	964,866	206,592
1929.....	921,125	194,099

You will see that our hog marketings are down in Canada 160,000, our cattle marketings 100,000 in a two year period of time. Alberta shows an increase in the production of hogs during that period practically equal to the decrease of all Canada. There are other conditions that cause this, which I do not wish to enter into now, and confuse the present issue.

As hog marketings have decreased the price has appreciated, until today hogs are the most profitable product of the farm. While cattle have been decreasing in numbers, the price of the live animals has also depreciated, but the *Market Examiner* of September 25th, 1930, gives the wholesale carcass price of steers at \$14, heifers \$13, cows \$11, compared with the live price of steers, \$4.75 to \$5, heifers \$5 to \$5.25, and cows \$3.75 to \$4. Compare that spread with the average for the month of January; steers \$8.50, heifers \$7.95, cows \$6.90, wholesale carcass price steers \$16.30, heifers \$16.30, cows \$15.10. Beef is still a high priced product, but the producer under present circumstances is not getting his share.

Why Hog Prices Are Better

There are two reasons why price of hogs is better to the farmer than the price of cattle at present. First, hogs are a graded commodity, and all farmers are aiming to produce a finished bacon

type 200 lb. hog. Cattle are ungraded and any kind or weight of cattle comes to market. Second, co-operatives have been a big factor in bringing the bulk of good hogs in competition on the open market where price is being established. The big ranchers control the bulk of good fat cattle which are not sold on the open market and their sale instead of creating competition on the market among the packers is used by the packers to undermine the quoted market price.

The cry of all prophets of agriculture at the present time is to get into mixed farming. It is the only door open for the farmer today, but the farmer wants to remember that in going into mixed farming, if he does it in bulk to the extent of creating a surplus of livestock and dairy products, by the time he is nicely established, the balance will have slipped the other way, and wheat will be high, because it will be scarce, and livestock will be low because it is plentiful.

I do not wish to be considered unduly pessimistic, but in my opinion the conditions that have created this depression are farther reaching than we have ever seen before, and I believe the time required to correct the depression is going to take longer than periodical depressions of the past, as today we have the war debt and reparations. We have the overproduction of the industrial world multiplied several fold by the system of installment purchase, which has been developed to stave off the evil day when production was greater than the purchasing power.

Unemployment's Adverse Effect

During times such as this it will take the people of the world several years to pay for what they have purchased on credit at prevailing prices, and while that process is going on, unemployment cannot help but be a big factor in the purchasing power that is going to set the price for food stuffs. During this reconstruction period, the farmer must accept a policy that will work him out of his difficulty.

Mixed farming seems to be the solution, because it will take away from the wheat acreage a vast amount of productive land, and will be a factor in stabilizing wheat price. Further the mixed farmer is producing products of which in 1929, the greatest percentage were consumed in Canada as follows:

Percentage of Consumption in Canada, 1929

Beef.....	85 per cent
Bacon.....	93 per cent
Poultry.....	95 per cent
Lamb.....	97 per cent
Eggs.....	99 per cent

Wheat is only consumed in Canada to the extent of 10-15 per cent, forty-five million bushels being sufficient to feed the people of Canada for a year, which means that 85 to 90 per cent of our wheat must find a market outside of Canada, on markets which we cannot control. On the other hand livestock and dairy products are almost wholly consumed in Canada, and it would seem that with the present protective tariff which will be maintained for several years, Canada should be our best market, unless we as producers rush indiscriminately into mixed farming and create a surplus which

will have to be marketed in unprofitable markets.

It would seem from present indications that mixed farming should be entered into advantageously and on the basis of a permanent undertaking. Farmers who jump in heavily intending to jump out again in a few years, will only rock the boat, but if every farmer could take a portion of his land and equip it for some phase of mixed farming, he would do much both towards solving the wheat problem and the problem of providing a livelihood for the farm and his family.

From three to five milk cows, and as many brood sows properly cared for, will support the average family quite comfortably, leaving the returns from wheat to be used for debt retirement or investment. Sheep and poultry work into the mixed farming scheme in many places very advantageously.

For the farmer that has an immense amount of feed that is not marketable at present, I would like to call attention to the following facts which will have a great bearing on the sale of stock in the spring. Last year, we shipped 212,000 cattle to the United States, most of which were store cattle. This year we have a surplus to be moved out of the country of almost as many cattle. Because of the low price of feed many of these cattle will be finished in Canada, and a market for them will be sought in the beef class next Spring. At the present time Alberta is on an export basis to Great Britain for beef. It takes from 4 to 4½¢ per lb. to move a live animal from Alberta to Great Britain, and according to Old Country prices, they are worth from 5 to 5½¢ here. Next spring when our fat cattle come back to market, we will still be on an export basis to Great Britain, and judging the Old Country market from the past, one can safely say that the British market will appreciate enough between now and April and May to give the feeder of cattle in this country a good margin to work on with the present price of feeders. The lamb situation would lead one to believe that in putting in feeders at around 5 cents there will be a better margin of profit than there was last year when feeders were put in at 8 cents and marketed fat at 10 and 11 cents.

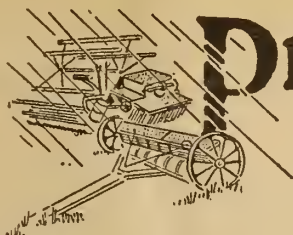
Hogs are short in the country at the present time, but are a commodity that can increase very fast. They can stand considerable increase in numbers as well as increase in price of feed and still be profitable to the feeder. Hogs should be good property for the next year or two.

In brief, market indications would show that the grower of cattle and sheep has taken a heavy loss, but that with present valuations of feeders and feed, the man who is feeding should get a reasonable margin of profit in the price that he will receive on his stock when he brings them into the market fat.

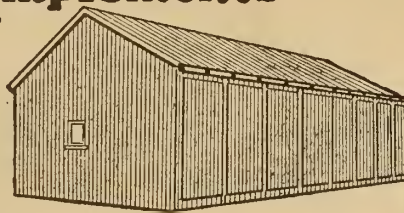
Livestock Pool Notes

Mr. Young who has just returned from visiting southern Alberta, states that while there he visited the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association and was very much impressed by the progress made by this Association since they commenced business in the beginning of the year on a contract basis. Their membership now stands around 200 and each shipment brings new signers.

While he was in their office a rancher entered and requested to look over some of the sales made through our Calgary office. After perusing same, he requested a contract and he is shipping two cars of



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cattle this week. He stated that according to reports of satisfaction heard around the country and the prices shown in the Account Sales of stock recently sold through the Association, that he was through with the drover system. He runs around 400 head of cattle.

The success of the Pincher Creek Association can be attributed to two factors; an active Board of Directors who take a thorough interest in the operations and activities of the Association, coupled with a shipper of exceptional ability in the person of Albert Kelsey, who has few equals in this position as an all round stock man.

The Ranchers Red Label Beef Association operating through the Southern Alberta Association has orders at the

present time for 2500 head of cattle to go on feed this winter. Their greatest problem this season will be to get enough quality stock to fill the feed orders.

We had our usual load of hogs into the Calgary yards last week from our old friend Tom Simpson Manager of the Carstairs Association. In the handling of hogs, Tom has few equals. There need be no worry regarding shrink when Tom ships.

On the first shipment to Great Britain, 127 cattle were shipped to Manchester, another 400 head being booked to go this week to the same destination. Additional shipments have been planned for the next few months.

News from the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool

Gratifying Progress Made in Difficult Season

Volume of Butter-fat Supplied Shows Growth—Demand for Numaid Butter Increases

The following letter to all members is written by William Burns, Director and Secretary of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool:

Fellow members of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool:

At the Board meeting held at the Creamery on September 26th, 1930, some comparative figures were submitted by the management, which were very gratifying considering the season we have just passed through. On the whole your Board is generally pleased with the progress made during the past season and hopes it will have a favorable report to make at the end of the year.

As every farmer knows, this has been a hard year and a little progress made during such trying times will be welcomed as *Real Progress*.

The amount of butter-fat supplied by members is considerably ahead of last year's volume but did not reach the mark anticipated. It is generally admitted that there has been a falling off in the butter-fat produced in the southern end of the Province. To have increased our volume under such circumstances is very creditable. We must not rest and think the goal has been reached. Your Board is very anxious to see the volume of butter-fat shipped to your Creamery still further increased. The facilities are there to handle double our present volume and the extra volume would help to reduce the overhead. Now is the time to prepare for next year.

Help to Swell Volume!

The demand for Numaid Butter has greatly increased during the present year. To supply our new customers with a steady flow of Numaid Butter during the coming winter is going to take a good deal of effort on the part of some one. Fellow members, will you do your share and help to increase the volume? If you are satisfied with your Pool and the results it brings you, make it known to your friends and neighbors. Be a booster for the Co-operative Movement. The principles are sound and they can only become more generally accepted through the efforts of those who believe in them. If you are in any way dissatisfied with your organization, make your grievance known to the Board or the Manager and

I can assure you that every effort will be made to rectify any mistake that may have been made; also every precaution will be taken to prevent their recurrence.

The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool belongs to the members; it is only by the members realising this and taking a direct personal interest in it and its affairs that we can hope to make the S. A. D. P. the success it should be. When in Calgary go to the plant, make yourself known; the manager will only be too pleased to meet you and make arrangements to show you through the Creamery.

Our aim is satisfied members, for we realize that only by keeping present members satisfied can we hope to increase our membership.

Inducements are being offered by our competitors. What inducements can they give that equal owning and operating your own business?

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BURNS

U. S. DAIRY CO-OPS TO CONVENE

Representatives of 317,000 farmers who belong to dairy co-operatives will meet in Des Moines, Iowa, November 6, 7 and 8 for the fourteenth annual convention of The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. These farmers are marketing annually nearly \$340,000,000 of dairy products through 49 groups that are joined in the national federation. They are located in almost every county of the commercial dairy belt from New England across the continent to the Pacific Coast.

THE DEATH RATE

Figures show that the highest death rate during 1929 was reached in North and South Carolina, being 13.7 per thousand. The Province of Quebec takes third place with a rate of 11.3 per thousand. In the other Provinces of Canada the death rates were as follows: British Columbia, 5.5 per 1,000; Alberta and Saskatchewan, 5.4; Manitoba, 5.3; New Brunswick, 10.6; Nova Scotia, 9.9; Ontario, 7.2 per 1,000.

U.S. EDITORS AND POWER

(Continued from page 5)

rapid progress of co-operative marketing, and the delightful example of Prince Edward Island as "the Canadian Denmark," also come in for some very fine tributes.

Some Striking Quotations

Here are a few examples of what the farm editors from the other side have been saying since they returned.

Cully Cobb, editor of the *Southern Ruralist*, Atlanta, Ga., says: "Canada's Governments have thought more in terms of the public interest than have our own. She has made natural resources mean something to the common man. That is particularly true of water power, one of her great servants. Cost for current generated in government or municipal plants is a mere fraction of costs here. . . . Farm electrification is something more than a mere promoter's slogan. . . . The big government plant at Niagara Falls, operated by and for the people, is undoubtedly the greatest service institution of the sort in the western world."

One of the group, A. G. Kittell, of *Capper's Farmer*, of Topeka, Kansas, is very emphatic in his comments. He says: "The two most prominent examples of public ownership are the great Canadian National Railways and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power System. The Dominion Government is now operating 24,000 miles of railway in one great system, besides a number of steamship lines, a chain of magnificent hotels, grain elevators, radio broadcasting stations and other utilities. The Canadian National is the largest single railway system in America and the second largest publicly owned system in the world, the first being Germany's Government railway."

The National Railroads

"Canada had much the same experience with its railroads during the war that we did. But the Government had interested itself in railway construction before the war as a nation builder to open up new farming regions, mining districts, and to provide outlets to the sea, and Government operation was not new. To meet the terrific burdens placed on the railways during the war, the Government underwrote the bonds of some of the lines. The war left the railroads in a deplorable state, and to save its investment the Government took over three large systems and re-organized them in 1922 under the name of the Canadian National Railways."

"So here we have a Government owning and operating a great railway system in direct competition with privately-owned transportation lines, the thing we have been told all along couldn't be done. The thing they said couldn't be done is being done successfully just across the line from us."

The other noted example of public ownership in Canada, says Mr. Kittell, is the Ontario Hydro. "The average cost," he says, "for juice in Ontario for home use is 1.7 cents per k.w.h. Compare this with the rate you are paying no matter where you live in the United States. The average home rate in the United States under private ownership is 7.5 cents per k.w.h. The actual range is 5 to 16 cents. The study of this public ownership system was of special interest to the American editors because of growing feeling against the power trust and its methods in this country. . . . We are going to hear a lot about Ontario and its cheap power produced for the benefit of its citizens rather than to enrich a group of power barons as is the case in this country."—Contributed.

U.F.A. MEMBERS EXPRESS ALBERTA FARMERS' NEEDS

A number of speeches of U.F.A. Federal Members at the recent special session of Parliament were briefly quoted in our last issue. Further quotations are given below:

Luchkovich on the Tariff

As it happens, the present tariff proposals involve a higher tax on the necessities of life and the implements of production and in my opinion this is bound to increase the already too onerous burden which the poor people of this country have to bear. And I certainly include amongst the poor people the farmers of Canada, especially in the West. Under the circumstances it would be difficult for us to agree with the Government on these proposals. Possibly it would be a great pleasure to the Prime Minister if we were to support these tariff changes. But if we did we should be in a position somewhat analogous to that of the historic gentlemen of ancient Rome who, having gone to battle for a principle which they did not relish and knowing they would perish in the attempt, spoke to their emperor in these words: "Hail, Caesar, we who are about to die salute thee." Now, we have a mandate, at least I have a mandate from my people to do what I can for agriculture, otherwise I also shall perish prematurely. Agriculture, as already has been admitted by the Prime Minister of Canada, is the basic industry of this country, and being the basic industry we should do everything in our power to see that it is put on a business-like basis comparable to the basis on which every other industry in this country has been placed.

Farmer in Financial Straits

Mr. Garland (Bow River): Could or would the Prime Minister classify as unemployed a farmer on a farm who happened to be in such serious financial straits as to be unable to supply himself with the necessities of life? Would he be properly described as unemployed?

Mr. Bennett: I thought at the time, and I still think, that it would be better to use the word "unemployed" than a word which, while being perhaps more correct from a purely dictionary point of view, might not be so desirable. I think the case is sufficiently covered by the word "unemployment," and such instances as my hon. friend has in mind were so treated in payments made in previous years. As I say, there is another word which might be used but which would be rather objectionable, in the case of a man who found himself unable to support his family and who had to receive assistance. Such a man would be regarded as unemployed within the meaning of this legislation.

Mr. Garland (Bow River): If it is understood that this is to be the interpretation of the act, the position taken by the leader of the Government is preferable. I just wanted to be sure that such a farmer as I have suggested would be regarded as one to whom relief would be readily accessible.

EVEN BREAK

Ephraim—Whut yo' all doin' wif dat papah, Mose?

Mose—I'se writin' mah gal a lettah.

Ephraim—Go 'way, niggah, yo' kain't writel

Mose—At's all right, Smoke; mah gal kain't read.—*Montreal Star*



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NEWS of the ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office
—Notes on Co-operation

Wetaskiwin Convention Nov. 11th

The annual convention of Wetaskiwin Provincial Constituency Association will be held at 1:30 p.m., November 11th, at the U.F.A. Hall, Wetaskiwin, according to announcement made by the secretary pro tem, J. O. Harvey.

Medicine Hat Director's Meetings

John Fowlie, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat, will address the following meetings during the last week of the month:

Duchess—October 27th, evening.
Tilley—October 28th, afternoon.
Bowell—October 29th, afternoon.
Harvest Vale—October 29th, evening.
Vauxhall—October 30th, afternoon.

After these meetings, a further series will be arranged for points along the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

U.F.A. DEFICIT FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,719.06
Gartley U.F.A.....	5.80
	<hr/> \$1,724.86

U. F. A. Local Items

Island Hill U.F.A. Local, reorganized in the early summer, are having quite well attended meetings, reports H. A. Scarfe, the secretary. "It is a few years since our Local was paid up," says Mr. Scarfe, "but we have been with the U.F.A. just the same."

Malmo U.F.A. Local at their last meeting voted in favor of the hospital scheme proposed by the councils of Montgomery, Columbia and Bigstone municipal districts. Threshing prices and wages were discussed, and the packing plant question also came up. In connection with the latter, reports Walfred Gustafson, secretary, it was decided to ask Mr. Claypool to address a meeting late in October. The meeting also decided to ask the Provincial Game Department to send motion pictures to the hall in October. It was decided to elect a hall committee, and the following were chosen: Manager, L. Embertson; secretary-treasurer, Lee Bussard; committee, Mrs. Fullen, Mrs. Embertson, J. Perton, E. Whitfield and Mrs. Tony Greiner.

"This Local has recently suffered a deep loss by the death of its president, Mr. T. Wood," writes H. C. Matthews, secretary of Sundance U.F.A. Local.

"Ever ready to help in any movement to further community interests, his untimely removal after a brief illness was a serious shock to his many acquaintances. The general esteem in which he was held was evident in the large attendance at the interment, which took place at Edmonton. The sympathy of the whole countryside is roused and heard to be expressed for his widow and children."

Will Pay Shipping Cost to Royal Fair

"The Alberta Department of Agriculture will again pay the shipping costs of exhibits from Edmonton to the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, November 19th to 27th, and to the International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, November 29th to December 6th, 1930, as well as the return charges," E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner, announces. "This applies to samples of ordinary grains, grass and clover seeds, and potatoes which receive the approval of an exhibition committee in Edmonton on their suitability for exhibition. Those who contemplate forwarding exhibits should arrange to have their entries in Edmonton by November 1st, and to have the samples in Edmonton by 4:30 p.m., November 6th. All samples will be shipped to the two exhibitions from Edmonton on Friday, November 7th, 1930.

"Arrangements will be made to have the exhibits taken care of at Toronto or Chicago, and put in place for the Show.

"This aid is in addition to the special prizes offered of \$150.00 for a championship and \$100.00 for each first prize won at Chicago, and of the duplicating Toronto prizes won. This was previously announced.

"Entry forms, with prize lists and further information, may be obtained upon application to the Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton."

RANCH AND FARM

(Continued from page 7)

Alberta, with splendid young stock on the one hand and plenty of feed and good shelter on the other, together with a year's profitable experience on the part of both, are now getting ready for another winter feeding period. Within recent weeks the other two factors in the scheme, the Southern Alberta Co-op with its live board of directors and over two thousand members, and the Department of Agriculture of Alberta with its expert advice and supervision, represented respectively by W. C. McKenzie and John Wilson, have been out to some of the big ranches to watch the "cutting out" of hundreds of calves for distribution to the feeders. With over three times the number of stock of last year involved and the wide attention already received from stockmen, packers, hutchers and housewives throughout the West, the work of the Red Label Beef Association will be watched with keen interest.

CALGARY FALL SALES

The Calgary Fall Stock Shows and Sales will be held at the Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, on November 3rd, 4th and 5th. Judging will take place on the first day; on the morning of the 4th the cattle will be sold; the afternoon of the 4th will be devoted to the sale of pure bred hogs and pure bred and grade ewes; pure bred rams will be sold by auction on the 5th. Entries for the show close October 25th; prize lists, as well as catalogue of animals to be sold can be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary.

Reduction in Initial Pool Payment

(By Pool Publicity Department)

The Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool announced the morning of October 14th, at Winnipeg, that a reduction of five cents a bushel on the initial payment on wheat would be put into effect that day until further notice. This makes the Pool's initial payment, basis 1 Northern, Vancouver, 55 cents a bushel instead of 60 cents which was the initial payment set for this year's crop on August 26th. No statement accompanied the announcement, officials of the Central Selling Agency remarking that comment was unnecessary when market prices on demoralized world markets were so close to the Pool's initial payment.

UNIVERSITY BROADCASTING

On October 6th the radio station of the University of Alberta (CKUA), entered upon its full fall schedule. An attractive and varied program has been arranged, and the service given will be considerably expanded this season. The station now broadcasts on Wednesdays as well as Sundays, Mondays and Fridays, and an occasional sports program is given on Saturday afternoons. We hope to deal with the important broadcasting activities of the University more fully at a later date, but in the meantime, would suggest to our readers that they will find it well worth while to "listen in" on the excellent programs provided.

The Last to Criticize

Farm and Ranch Review.—Those who blame the Pool for the present low market are only a shade less intelligent than the small band of noisy critics who maintain that the Pool should have unloaded its huge holdings irrespective of the effect on the market. We face a period of huge surplus world production of wheat, and the situation can at best only be partly saved for the grower. We need the wisest marketing policy just now that human ingenuity can devise. The situation has no parallel in recent times.

Those on the outside, of whom I am one, have not the necessary information available to form any very useful conclusions on this intricate subject. It is, however, reasonably clear that so far the Pool has made no glaring mistakes. Non-poolers who were fortunate enough to sell at fair prices, solely by reason of Pool market support, should be duly grateful. No one begrudges them their windfall. They should, however, be the last to criticize the Pool, which, through a combination of circumstances, actually helped them more than it was able to help its own members.

"This is the true joy of life, the being used for a purpose recognized by yourself as a mighty one; the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap; the being a force of Nature instead of a feverish selfish little clod of ailments and grievances complaining that the world will not devote itself to making you happy. And also the only real tragedy in life is the being used by personally minded men for purposes which you recognize to be base."—George Bernard Shaw.

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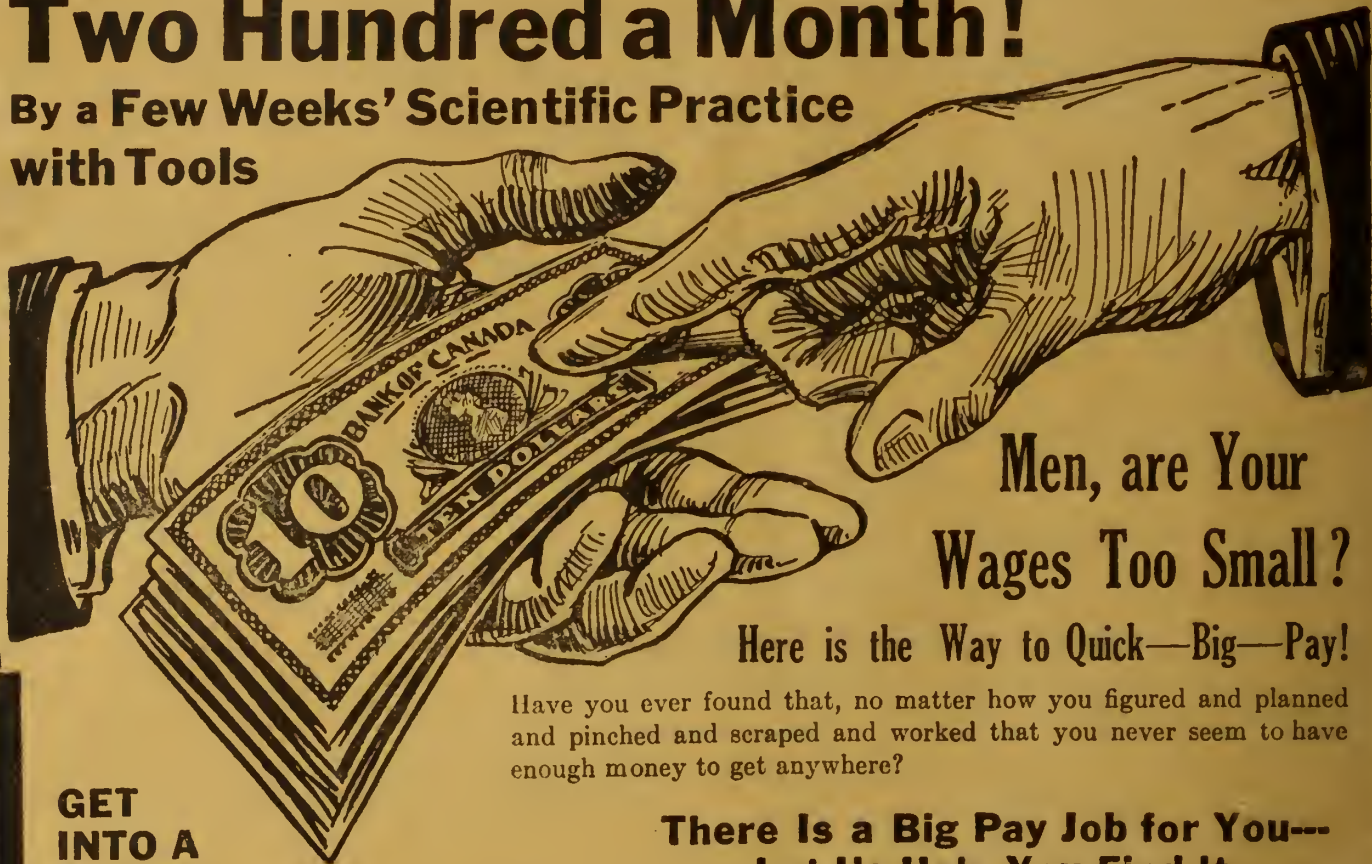
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